

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

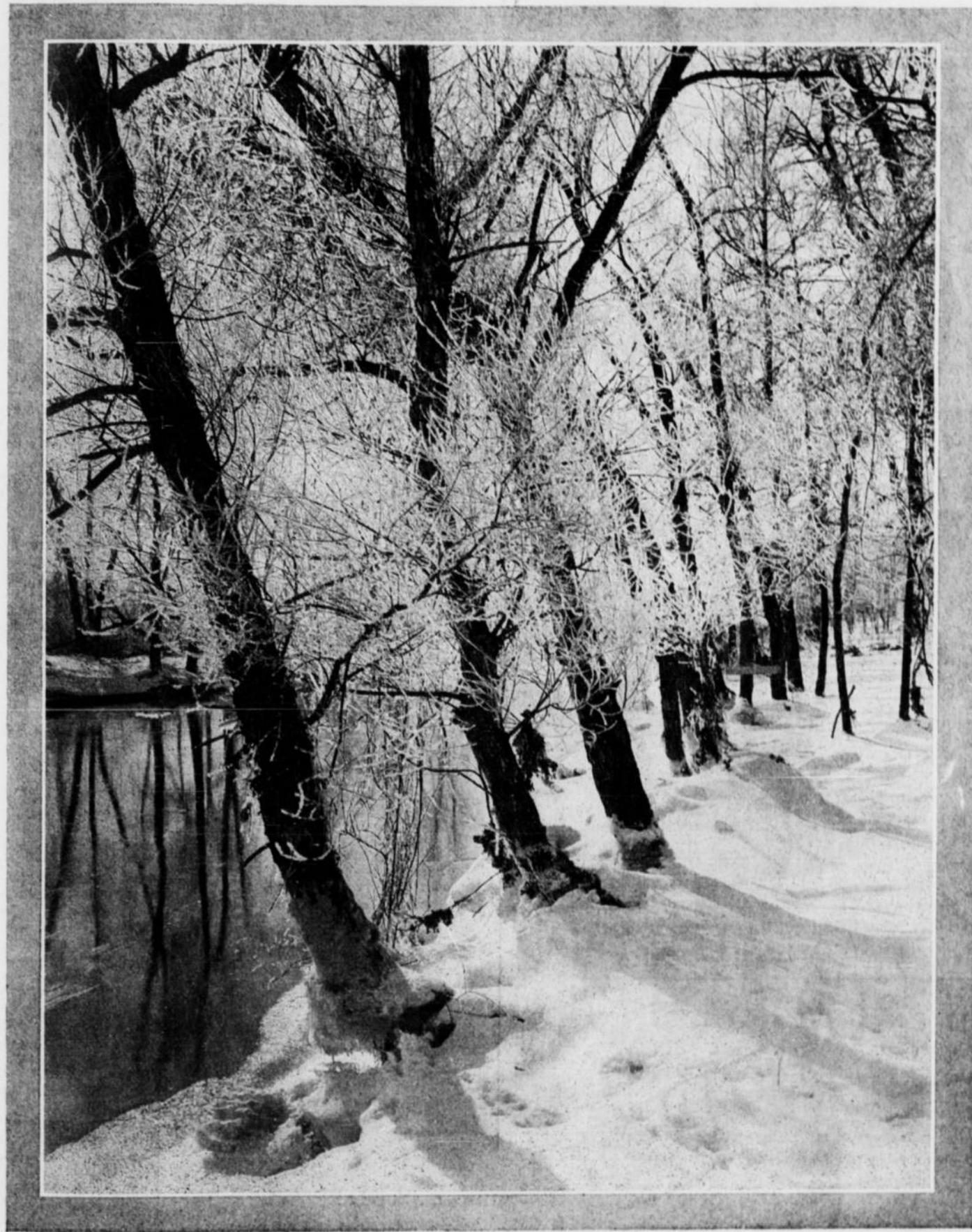
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February 24, 1926



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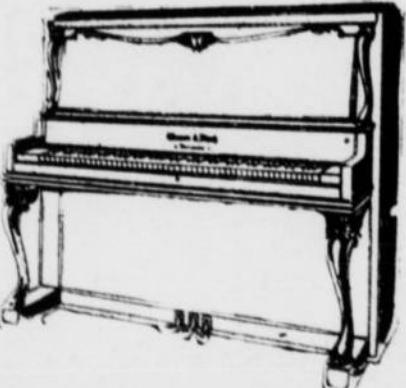
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How Did He Know?

Little Helen had been especially inquisitive one evening, and her father, who had patiently answered her questions, was becoming exasperated.

Finally she said: "Papa, what do you do at the office all day?"

Papa's patience gave way and he replied: "Oh, nothing!"

Helen pondered over this answer for a moment and returned to the charge with: "But how do you know when you are done?"

She Knew It Already

"My dear," remarked Jones, who had just finished reading a book on the wonders of Nature, "this really is a remarkable work. Nature is marvelous! Stupendous! When I read a work like this it makes me think how puerile, how insignificant is man."

"Huh!" sniffed his better half. "A woman doesn't have to wade through four hundred pages to find out the same thing."

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

A concert was promoted by the Clonmel G.G.A., Salteats, a short time ago, to raise funds to defray the expenses of the delegates to the annual convention, when a profit of \$8.75 was realized. Another concert is to be held March 5, "so we are not dead" as the secretary says in his report. He adds, "I still have hopes of getting a strong local here, as we are very well situated, have good material, and are getting the farmers interested." A good location, good material, and interested farmers. All that is necessary now is to get up steam in the shape of enthusiasm to full boiler capacity, and G. R. Gooday, the secretary can do it. The local is making a start by holding a debate on The National Issue of Currency vs. Private Issue, on February 22. Considering the interest taken in currency and finance questions generally by the farmers, these days, this debate should ensure a good meeting and a large attendance, with considerable increase in steam pressure.

In order to give due notice to locals before putting the increased membership fee into operation, the board, at its meeting after the annual convention, decided to retain the Central fee of \$1.50 per member until April 1, after which it will be raised to \$2.50 per member as sanctioned by the convention. Provision was also made for a family fee of \$5.00, the definition of the term "family" being left with the executive. This matter will no doubt come before the executive in the course of a few days.

E. P. St. John, Kisbey, who was elected director of District No. 3, at the recent convention, has been appointed representative of the association on the Provincial Livestock Marketing Association, which was formed as an outcome of the report of the Livestock Investigational Committee, which toured the province and some outside points last summer, in the interests of co-operative marketing of livestock. Mr. St. John is a large shipper of cattle, and as such has an intimate knowledge of the business, which will no doubt make him a valuable member of the association. The object of the association, of course, is the formation of local co-operative shipping associations for the co-operative marketing of cattle, which, if successful, will bring the livestock business into line with other branches of the farmers' business now being or shortly to be conducted along co-operative lines.

A meeting of the Little Quill G.G. Mozart, Sask., was held on February 10. There was a fair attendance of members, and also a number of members from other locals, who were present as visitors. Excellent reports of the annual convention of the association were presented by the delegate from Little Quill, B. Tomblin, and also by Mrs. Berman, the delegate from the Springburn Women's Section, who was present by invitation. During the recess, lunch was served, and a social hour was spent by the company in a very enjoyable manner. On resuming business a resolution was adopted requesting the Wynyard Council of Agriculture to obtain literature relating to municipal schools, and another asking for a government inspector to carry out tests on cows for tuberculosis. Several payments to officers for services rendered were authorized, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet again on February 24.

Manitoba

U.F.M. Notes

The Hazelridge U.F.M. local celebrated one of the most successful banquets yet held in that district. Invitations were extended to the adjoining locals and seven presidents were present, Hazelridge, Oakbank, Tyndall, Dugald, Springfield, Millbrook and Sapton locals being represented.

The toast list opened by the toastmaster, John Holland, asking all to drink to the health of the King. This was followed by a toast to the premier, given in the form of a song by the Hazelridge Juniors, who were grouped in a semi-circle around the premier on the platform. Ivan St. George proposed the toast to the church, which was replied to by Rev. Mr. Stevens. The secretary of the Hazelridge Junior local, Winnie Fisher, proposed the toast to the Women's Section and young people. Miss A. J. Roe, associate editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, responded in an inspirational address, showing the contribution which the young people and women are making. The toast to the U.F.M. was proposed by Bruce Edie and replied to by D. G. McKenzie, secretary U.F.M., who dealt in a most interesting manner with the association work, especially the transportation problem. The main feature of the evening was the toast to the provincial cabinet, proposed by A. Matheson and replied to by Hon. John Bracken, premier of Manitoba. The guests enthusiastically greeted his remarks on the progress of the province and the splendid financial position. Solos and duets formed pleasing variations between the speeches. John Fisher proposed the toast to the visitors, which was replied to by S. Smith. The toast to the ladies was proposed by J. Fisher, junior, and replied to by Mrs. Edmonds, while the final toast of the evening, to the legislature, was proposed by C. McDermot and replied to by C. Barclay, M.L.A. The singing of Auld Lang Syne concluded a very interesting evening's program.

At a meeting of the Parkview U.F.M. local held recently at the home of W. H. Durston, it was decided that the men and women organize as a joint local this year, as it is hoped that in this way additional interest will be shown in the work of the association and their meetings made still more profitable. As there is a shortage of seed and feed grain in this section of the province, owing to the June flood, a quantity of seed and feed grain is being shipped in. Certificates to enable the farmers to secure the reduced seed grain freight rate have been sent out from Central office. A membership drive has been planned and every effort is being made to make 1926 a banner year in Park View U.F.M.

Harold Bateman, press reporter of Eunola U.F.M. local sends to Central the following: "Our last meeting was held February 5, at which there was a splendid attendance. The special event of the evening was a masquerade ball, and the large number of character and comic costumes showed that great pains and thought had been expended to make the evening a success. The many expressions of appreciation denoted the enthusiasm of the spectators. A contingent from this local journeyed to

Continued on Page 16

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XIX.

February 24, 1926

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P. M. ABEL
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No. 8

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Our Ottawa Letter

Another windy week
By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, Ont., February 19.—At the conclusion of another week's discussion the House of Commons has still failed to report progress in connection with the business which was set forth in the Speech from the Throne. On Tuesday night a division took place upon the amendment presented by Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford, which, in effect, deplored the incidence of the Australian treaty upon Canadian farm products. This resolution, which was an amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, was negatived by a vote of 119 to 108, or by a majority of 11, there being eight pairs and a few members absent without pairs. This is the largest majority the government has so far obtained. The success of efforts which have been made since the beginning of the session looking toward some system of co-operation between Liberals, Progressives and Laborites, is indicated by the fact that among the members of these three groups there was not a single "bolter" when the vote was taken.

Two members of the House rose to their feet simultaneously after the division had been taken, in the persons of C. H. Cahan, Conservative M.P. for St. Lawrence-St. George, and T. W. Bird, Progressive M.P. for Nelson. The latter was the first to "catch the speaker's eye," and at the conclusion of a trenchant address, in the course of which he condemned the official Conservative opposition for the adoption of blockading tactics, he moved, seconded by John Evans, of Rosetown, "that this question be now put."

Only 117 More Speeches

The action of Mr. Bird is what is termed in parliamentary language as the moving of "the previous question." It is not the closure, although in 1913, when the naval debate was on, it was the precursor of closure. The moving of "the previous question" prevents the introduction of any further amendment to the question then before the House. It does not, however, prohibit the members from debating at length the motion itself or from wandering as far afield as they desire in the course of such debate. There are 117 Conservative members in the House, each and every one whom can speak as long as he pleases, but each and every one of whom is precluded from speaking more than once. It is, therefore, fairly obvious that the moving of the previous question does not by any means assure the bringing to an end of the present debate at an early date. Only a handful of speakers have so far addressed themselves to the motion. The first in the person of C. H. Cahan, spoke for three hours and one-half, while W. M. Kennedy, of South Winnipeg, occupied the time of the House for almost an entire afternoon, and Sir Henry Drayton, of West York, kept Hansard busy for over two hours.

Conservative members who have so far spoken, have complained bitterly against what they designate as the imposition of the "gag." Mr. Cahan, who, by the way, was a Patenaude candidate at the recent election, who is a man of immense stature, possessed of a voice

of remarkable power, was particularly violent in his denunciation of what he termed a conspiracy between Liberals and Progressives to suppress free speech in parliament, and, in effect, declared frankly that he would do all in his power to obstruct the motion presented by Mr. Bird.

The Ghost of Laurier

Legislators and newspapermen who were here during the parliament which commenced in 1911, under the regime of the Borden government, and who harkened to the fulminations of Mr. Cahan, could not but recall words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, uttered in the House of Commons on April 9, 1913, on the occasion of the imposition of closure by the then Conservative party. The occasion was the naval debate, and the prophetic warning delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was as follows:

"As you sow, so shall you reap; as you are fair, so shall you meet with fairness; as you are unjust, so shall you meet with injustice. My Right Honorable friend (Sir Robert Borden) has not forgotten the words of Shakespeare:

"This even-handed justice,
Commends the ingredients of our
poisoned chalice
To our own lips."

"The poison that he offers to us today," declared Sir Wilfrid, "will come to his own lips at some future day. We are in a minority. We can be gagged. We can be prevented from expressing our opinion. They can trample on our rights. But, Sir, the day of reckoning will come."

Liberals Weak-Kneed

Closure, however, has not been imposed, and from present indications will not be imposed, although there are many members among the government, Progressive and even Labor members of the House, who would favor its imposition in order that the business of the country might be carried on and some government at least be permitted to function.

The Liberal party is already on record as opposed to the curtailment of free speech. Mr. Bird himself denied emphatically that there had been any collusion between the parties with respect to the moving of his resolution. And at a Liberal caucus, held on Friday morning, it was decided that closure should not be resorted to, and that the official Conservative opposition should be judged by the electorate in the country for the methods of obstruction which it is now employing. In the meantime there are indications that the official opposition itself has grave doubts as to the wisdom of its present tactics. On Thursday evening, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, was constrained to issue a statement to the press outside of the House, in the course of which he accused Liberal members and the Liberal press of using propaganda designed to mislead the people into an impression that his party was holding up the business of the House and preventing the government from functioning. In fact, he declared, that there was no business before the House, and that there was no government capable of functioning. He

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might as well have declared that there was no heaven and no earth. His statement, however, made as it was, outside of the House, is an indication that his party is becoming apprehensive as to the wisdom of its blocking tactics, and as to the effect of these upon the electorate at large.

Bourassa Favors Closure

Among those who openly favored closure in the House was, it is interesting to note, Henri Bourassa, Independent member for Labelle, who questioned the utility of "the previous question" as a means of curtailing useless debate, and who flatly declared that the present futile threshing of old straw should be summarily stopped. Mr. Bourassa, it may be noted, has always been an advocate of free speech; he is not, however, a believer in license.

In the meantime the select committee appointed to enquire into the administration of the Customs and Excise Department, has been busily engaged during the mornings for the past two weeks. One corner of the committee room is already piled high with trunks, valises and filing cabinets containing the exhibits, and documents, and records which have been called for, while the list of witnesses is summoned by the various parties to the controversy is mounting to alarming proportions. A good deal of interesting information is being brought out, but so far there is little evidence to bear out the implications contained in the Steven's charges that smuggling originated with Premier King's regime in 1921. Probably the most interesting evidence so far produced is in connection with the methods employed by the distillers of Canada in shipping their products to thirsty souls of the United States. It would appear that in securing a clearance for cargoes destined to that country, the Republic of Mexico is very frequently used as an alias. The enquiry, if carried through, will last for several months at least, and it is entirely impossible at the present time to tell where, and upon whom the chips will fall when it is completed. The government shows no inclination whatsoever to curtail the investigation in any way.

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At least one each of Sapa and Opata plum trees must be planted in the same garden, otherwise neither one will fruit. The Guide will send free and postpaid one Sapa plum tree and one Opata plum tree to any person who will collect \$2.00 in subscriptions to The Guide, new or renewal (not your own), and forward same to The Guide office. For \$3.00 in subscriptions The Guide will send free and postpaid two Sapa and two Opata plum trees.

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For two years The Guide has distributed Champion Strawberry plants all over the prairie. They are the most fruitful variety, and the best of all everbearing strawberries. Planted in May they begin to fruit the last week of August and continue to give beautiful berries all through September and October, until hard freeze-up. You don't have to wait fifteen months for the fruit. Here is what Mr. Hull says of the Champion plants which The Guide sent to him last spring:

"The Champion Everbearing Strawberry plants are fine; there was lots of fruit on them in October of very fine flavor. From the 100 plants 95 per cent. of them lived. Am very well pleased with Champion Strawberries."—C. L. Hull, Glen Ewen, Sask.

Individual plants, under proper cultivation, have produced one full quart of fruit the same season planted. Each plant throws out runners and makes new plants for enlarging the patch for next year.

The Guide will send 12 strong Champion Strawberry plants free and postpaid to any person who will collect a \$1.00 subscription to The Guide, new or renewal (not your own) and forward the same to The Guide office. For \$2.00 in subscriptions The Guide will send 25 Champion plants free and postpaid.

NOTE—We send directions to everyone who secures any of our fruit plants or flowers, which, if followed, will bring success. There are so many conditions over which we have no control, that we cannot guarantee success, nor will we replace plants unless upon arrival the package is destroyed or the plants ruined from any cause. In that case they must be returned at once.

Fragrant Peonies

Beautiful and Hardy Everywhere

The Guide has a quantity of three different varieties of the choicest peonies grown. These are for distribution to Guide readers. One is the Festiva Maxima, a lovely white peony; another is the Edulis Superba, a gorgeous pink, and the third is the Felix Crousse, a fiery red. These peonies are as hardy as rhubarb. They will grow everywhere and will produce an abundance of fragrant bloom in July when flowers are scarce. They have no equal as cut flowers. The peony is rightly called the "Rose of the North," and the "Queen of Flowers."

The Guide will send free and postpaid a good root of any one of these peonies to any person who will collect a \$1.00 subscription for The Guide for one year (not your own). All three peony roots will be sent free and postpaid to any person who will collect and forward \$2.00 in subscriptions.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Railways Making Own Laws

Ignore parliament and Railway Commission—

Mulct farmers

OTTAWA, February 16.—That the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways had collected millions of dollars in improper charges from the farmers of Western Canada on the movement of the 1925 crop, was the charge made by J. W. Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at a special sitting of the Board of Railway Commissioners which opened here today. The sitting is being held for the purpose of hearing applications by the governments of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, calling for the filing by the railway companies of revised freight tariffs on grain and flour moving both to Fort William and Port Arthur and to the Pacific Coast. At the opening of the sitting, E. P. Flintoff, counsel for the C.P.R., objected to the applications being proceeded with on the ground that the matters involved should be considered as part of the general freight rate investigation now under way. This objection was overruled, however, counsel for the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta pointing out that the applications were made for the purpose of securing the enforcement of an amendment to the Railway Act passed in June, 1925, and an order of the board issued in September, 1925.

Mr. Ward, in stating the case for the farmers' organizations, cited the amendment to the Railway Act passed by the Dominion parliament at the last session which abrogated the Crow's Nest Pass rates on certain commodities when moving from Eastern Canada to the West, but continued in force the Crow's Nest rates on grain and flour from the prairies to Fort William, and provided that from the date of the passing of the act the Crow's Nest rates should be applied without discrimination from all points on all lines in Western Canada to Fort William or Port Arthur. This meant, he said, that if two points in the prairies were an equal distance from Fort William, the freight rates on grain must also be equal. The railways, however, had not complied with the law and were charging one, two and three cents per 100 pounds more from certain points on branch lines of the C.P.R. and from various points on the C.N.R. than they were from corresponding points on the C.P.R. main line.

For example, from Herbert, Sask., 899 miles, the rate was 22 cents per 100 pounds, while from Saskatoon, exactly the same distance, the rate was 24

cents per 100 pounds, an over-charge of two cents per 100 pounds, or \$16 per car of 80,000 pounds.

From Uren, Sask., 876 miles, the rate was 22 cents per 100 pounds, and from Nipawin, 877 miles, the charge was 25 cents per 100 pounds, an over-charge of three cents per 100 pounds or \$24 on a car of 80,000 pounds.

From Countess, on the C.P.R., 1,156 miles, the rate was 25 cents per 100 pounds, while from Chinook, Alberta, on the C.N.R. Goose Lake line, 1,120 miles, the rate was 27 cents per 100 pounds or two cents more for a distance 36 miles less.

So far as the rates to the Pacific Coast were concerned these were covered by an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, dated September 2, 1925, which ordered the railways to file tariffs reducing the rates on grain and flour moving to Pacific Coast ports within Canada for export to the same rates proportioned to distances as the same would carry if moving eastward for export. This order had also not been complied with by the railways. They had filed new tariffs but these were not in accordance with the order.

For example, from Red Jacket to Fort William, 645 miles, the rate was 18 cents per 100 pounds, while from Calgary to Vancouver, 642 miles the rate was 21 cents, an over-charge of three cents per 100 pounds, or \$24 per car of 80,000 pounds.

From McLean to Fort William, 752 miles, the rate was 20 cents per 100 pounds, while from Lacombe to Vancouver 755 miles it was 24 cents per 100 pounds, an over-charge of four cents per 100 pounds, or \$32 per car of 80,000 pounds.

Similar discriminations it was claimed were practiced against a large number of points both in east-bound and west-bound rates, and it was claimed that millions of dollars had already been collected from farmers in improper charges. The railway companies, it was asserted, were openly and deliberately defying the law of the land and the orders of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and people were asking who was supreme, the parliament elected by the people or the boards of directors of the C.P.R. and C.N.R.

The case is continuing and will last for some days. S. B. Woods, K.C., of Edmonton, is appearing for the province of Alberta, and W. H. McEwan, of Regina, for the government of Saskatchewan.

Quebec Farmers Convene

U.F.Q. considers matters for advancement of agriculture

THE annual convention of the United Farmers of Quebec was held at Montreal, on February 12 and 13, and was attended by 75 delegates from all portions of the province. The report of the secretary, J. P. Brady, indicated that the association has exercised considerable influence for the advantage of the farmers during the past year, having secured action by the provincial government and other authorities in a number of matters. As the result of a resolution passed at the last convention, the Quebec government has opened a provincial agency in London, England, to promote the sale of Quebec products in the British market, with beneficial results. The indemnity to petit jurors at criminal assizes has been increased and modifications have been made in the regulations governing the supply of milk to the city of Montreal. One of the early objectives of the association is now being realized in the completion of arrangements for the construction of a new bridge across the St. Lawrence River and progress is being made towards the improvement of market facilities in Montreal.

Hon. J. E. Caron, minister of agriculture for the province, addressed the convention, promising sympathetic consideration to all the requests of the

organization and complimenting the United Farmers of Quebec on the fact that it embraced farmers of every race and religion. Mr. Caron also warned the farmers against peddlers of bogus stocks, who, he asserted, were robbing the people of the province of many millions of dollars annually.

J. W. Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, addressed the convention on the work of that body, with which the U.F.Q. is affiliated.

A lengthy discussion took place on the question of colonization and it was decided to appoint a committee to work in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Colonization with a view to securing lists of vacant lands and also the names of farmers' sons and city residents desiring to take up land.

Other resolutions adopted asked that the Municipal Act be amended to permit the payment of municipal councillors when approved by a majority vote of the ratepayers; that farm lands inside village municipalities should not be assessed higher than those in the adjacent municipalities; that inspectors visit the rural schools four times each year; and that the provincial government appoint veterinary inspectors for the purpose of testing cows for tuberculosis in counties where this is not already provided for.

Continued on Page 27

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 24, 1926

The Premier's Return

As was expected, the electors of Prince Albert constituency returned Premier King by a majority of more than 5,000, and he will now shortly be able to take his seat in the House and direct the affairs of the government. That he will add any particular strength to the government party is doubtful, but a government with its premier outside the House is an utter impossibility. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, it is generally conceded, has displayed very considerable ability as House leader during the enforced absence of Mr. King.

It begins to be pretty clear now that the opposition to Mr. King, in Prince Albert, was obstructionist in character. Although the Conservative party denied any responsibility for the nomination of Mr. Burgess, the Conservative sympathy was very well shown by the action of Frank J. D. Barnum, the well-known financier, champion of forest conservation and Conservative member of the Nova Scotia legislature, who sent \$500 by wire to Mr. Burgess to help finance his campaign against Mr. King. Whatever may be the facts regarding the Prince Albert by-election, time has cleared away that obstruction and put the government in somewhat better shape to carry on.

In the House obstructionist tactics pursued under orders from the Conservative "board of strategy," has practically nullified the effect of the resolution providing for a recess until March 15, which was to enable Mr. King to reorganize his government and have his ministers re-elected in accordance with out-worn traditional practice. The debate on the throne speech, at Ottawa, has been one of the most wearisome in the history of the Canadian parliament, and has been prolonged solely to embarrass the government after the House had already authorized the government to carry on. The Conservative tacticians were rather outwitted by T. W. Bird's resolution in favor of the "previous question." This, if carried, will prevent further amendments and confine the discussion entirely to the main motion, and, consequently, shorten the debate very considerably. The government should have had the courage to invoke the "closure" rule long ago and bring the senseless debate to a close.

The eastern Conservative and financial press is hammering away for another election on the pretense that the present government cannot carry on, and is under the dictation of the Progressive group. The demand is for a "strong" government which can give the country a "good administration." This is a pure subterfuge. Premier King, with the support of the Progressive and Labor groups, can, if he desires, give Canada just as good a government as would be possible, no matter how great his majority. All that is necessary is to proceed in a business-like way to fulfill the program and policy of the Liberal party. The Conservatives will, naturally, obstruct. They are not particularly interested at the present time in good government or bad government; they are seeking to have the present government ousted and a Conservative government in its place. The obstructionist tactics they are pursuing will delay the re-organization of the government, and, consequently, extend the session longer into the summer. Public opinion in this part of Canada, at least, is not warming towards the Conservative party because of its obstructionist tactics. This part of Canada, as well as fair-minded people in the East,

is desirous that the government should go ahead with its business and carry out its program without delay.

British Procedure Changing

Ever since Canada has enjoyed responsible government, both provincially and federally, British constitutional procedure and parliamentary practice has been fairly closely followed. When a newly-elected Premier assumes office all his cabinet ministers must be re-elected in their constituencies, and ministers appointed later must follow the same procedure. It has been assumed for generations that this system of sending a cabinet minister back for re-election in the same constituency where he was returned in the general election, affords an opportunity for that section of the people to express an opinion upon the personnel of the government, or to pass upon the record of the administration. Considered dispassionately the system nowadays has nothing to recommend it, and but for slavish adherence to precedent, regardless of merit, would probably long ago have been abolished.

In the British House of Commons, on February 12, by a non-party vote of 143 to 74, second reading was given to a bill to relieve members of parliament appointed to cabinet positions of the necessity of standing for re-election. It is expected that the government will now push the bill through the remaining stages and make it law.

The existing law is hoary with age and tradition, dating back to the fierce constitutional struggle following the revolution in 1688, when the king appointed the ministers. The Commons, which at that time feared the crown might exert an undue influence through holders of valuable positions, ordered that all members of parliament accepting "places of profit," must stand for re-election. When the apparent need for the system of re-election passed away generations ago, it was continued because "it had always been done." Today no useful purpose is served in forcing cabinet ministers to seek re-election.

Speaking on the bill, Premier Baldwin said that governments today were trying to draw their ministers from every degree of wealth and poverty in order to help the country, and it was hard that one should have to spend as much as a year's salary on election expenses. The result was that members of parliament admirably qualified for cabinet positions, but possessed of slender purses, had frequently been passed over on that ground alone. Furthermore, prime ministers were frequently compelled to pass over capable men because of the danger of their being defeated in the by-election.

If this constitution-shaking measure passes the Commons and runs the gauntlet of the House of Lords, it will be another step forward in the simplification of parliamentary procedure. An excellent illustration of how this 200-year-old tradition handicaps parliamentary government is before us, right now, at Ottawa. The government of Canada is almost at a standstill and largely because of this old-fashioned procedure which was established at a time when the King of England was an autocrat, and the need of which long ago passed away. Now that the British constitution is in the process of change, the Canadian parliament and legislatures could well follow suit with advantage, financial and otherwise.

The Wheat Pool Conference

The conference of delegates representing the wheat pools of Western Canada, Australia and several of the American states, in St. Paul, last week, has quite naturally aroused widespread interest. It is perhaps the first international conference of farmer-owned organizations engaged in marketing one of the major crops. There have been many international conferences of various business organizations, and it is most encouraging that farmers from different countries have been able to organize their business to a point where they can confer intelligently upon their mutual problems.

It is not egotistical to say that the chief benefit from the conference will accrue to the Australian and United States delegates, because the Canadian pools are so much larger and so much better organized than any of the others. The Australian pools are of a voluntary nature, with a certain amount of state aid, and of a different character from Canadian pools. The various state wheat pools in the United States are comparatively small affairs, it being pointed out at the conference that the total amount of wheat which would be marketed by all the state pools put together in 1926 would be less than that marketed by the Manitoba pool alone, the smallest of the Canadian pools.

The wheat pools in the United States are so small that they will probably not afford very much experience that will be of value to the Canadian pools, which are on a scale more comparable to the cotton and tobacco pools of the southern states. The experience of our Canadian pools, however, is bound to have a very marked effect in stimulating and encouraging those who are engaged in the wheat pool movements in the United States and Australia. The greatest drawback which farmers' organizations in the United States have suffered from for many years, is the multiplicity of organizations and the lack of co-ordination. In this respect Western Canada, in particular, has been singularly fortunate in the provincial character of its organizations and in having the Council of Agriculture for the co-ordination of their common activities. It is but another illustration of the advantage which will accrue from having the wheat pools in membership in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. By building up our farmer organizations we not only improve the status of agriculture in this country, but we afford great encouragement to farmers in other countries to follow the Canadian example. In many respects Canada has a great deal to learn from other countries, but by comparison farm organization in Canada has made exceptional progress considering the recent development and the sparse settlement of the country. The permanent international organization growing out of the St. Paul conference will permit interchange of information and plans which must be of mutual benefit.

Pooling Livestock

In the progress being made in the co-operative marketing of farm products there are many ups and downs. Co-operative marketing naturally meets with the organized opposition of the private trade which sees its profits slipping away. Perhaps the greatest obstacle to co-operative marketing, however, is the indifference and sometimes the open hostility of the producer himself, who is often too prone to accept at face

value charges levelled against farmers' co-operative marketing institutions.

During the past few months a vigorous campaign has been waged, not only in Western Canada but in the United States as well, against farmers' co-operative livestock marketing institutions. In the United States farmers are being inundated with literature aimed to undermine their confidence in the Chicago Producers' Commission Association and the Central Co-operative Commission Association of St. Paul, both of which are purely farmer-owned co-operative livestock marketing organizations. Here, in Canada, the campaign is being carried on against the United Livestock Growers Limited. Stories are being circulated regarding huge salaries being paid the U. L. G. officials, and private rake-offs being secured by individuals, in order to discourage farmers from shipping their stock to their own co-operative marketing institutions.

When the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited, better known as the Alberta Cattle Pool, was organized some months ago, they found it in their best interests to unite with the United Livestock Growers Limited and are now joint owners of that pool with one-half of the board of directors. Their investigation of the U. L. G. was thorough and complete, and they satisfied themselves as to its efficiency and its truly co-operative character. They satisfied themselves also as to the salaries paid the officials and that no individual was securing any rake-off whatever. Furthermore, it has been announced that it is open to the livestock producers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba to organize and have joint ownership in the same central pool. There is thus a great opportunity ahead of the livestock growers here in the prairie provinces to develop one great central marketing institution through which to secure absolutely the last cent of value for their

stock. The pooling method has been demonstrated to be of great advantage to the producers, and the larger the volume of the stock pooled the larger percentage of the full market value is received by the grower. The economic advantage of one central pool as compared with several provincial pools is outstanding.

The facts regarding the ownership, control and operation of the United Livestock Growers Limited are open to every farmer and its truly co-operative character is beyond any question of doubt. Farmers are wise to be careful and cautious in dealing with a new institution of which they have not full information, but when the facts are clearly established they should give it their full and complete support. The United Livestock Growers Limited is deserving of the confidence and support of the livestock growers of this country.

To Abolish Lynch Law

The operation of lynch law in the United States has always been condemned by the better-thinking people of that country who have rightly regarded it as a stain upon their national honor. In many of the southern states, when negroes have been charged with crimes against white people, infuriated mobs impatient with the processes of law have taken the case into their own hands. Many a colored prisoner has been torn from the prison where he was awaiting trial, hanged to a nearby tree and his bullet-riddled body left swinging in the breeze. His guilt or innocence was not ascertained. The accusation was sufficient for the mob.

The sentiment against lynch law is steadily manifesting itself even in the south. A report from Kentucky tells of the desperate efforts made by the authorities to withstand a mob of 5,000 people determined to lynch a negro under trial for assault. No less than

three companies of troops behind breast-works of sand bags, interspersed with machine guns, surrounded the court house during the trial. Even with that protection and barbed wire entanglements, it was necessary to use tear bombs freely to repel the charges of the mob.

It was a great credit that the forces of law and order were successful, and that the trial was allowed to take its course. No doubt the execution of the death penalty which was imposed by the court will require the presence of state troops for a further period. The determination displayed by the authorities in Kentucky, if followed in other states, will rapidly do away with lynch law, and society will be permitted to deal with offenders by the prescribed methods. Lynch law is a deterrent to the advancement of civilization.

Editorial Notes

In the literary world there is a big row on which is entertaining the public considerably. Poultney Bigelow, American lecturer and author, is suing H. G. Wells, the English writer, for \$50,000 damages because Wells called him a bore. It seems that Bigelow first wrote an article describing Wells as one who looked and talked like a salesman, and Wells came back describing Bigelow as a bore. Rumor says that Wells has the \$50,000 several times over, so that he won't be strapped if he loses. Furthermore, they may both be right.

The organization of the Manitoba Cordage Company, in Winnipeg, with a capital of \$300,000, is the type of industry which this part of Canada needs, and for which there are great opportunities. Tests made in Irish mills from samples of hemp grown in Manitoba, have indicated that our local hemp will produce a manufactured article equal to any.



Hail to the Chief

In Nauvoo

By Robert W.
Chambers

THE long drought ended with a cloud-burst in the Western mountains, which tore a new slide down the flank of Lynx Peak and scarred the Gilded Dome from summit to base. Then storm followed storm, bursting through the mountain-notch and sweeping the river into the meadows, where the haycocks were already afloat, and the gaunt mountain cattle floundered bellowing.

The stage from White Lake arrived at noon with the mail, and the driver walked into the post office and slammed the soaking mail-sack on the floor.

"Gracious!" said the little post mistress.

"Yes 'm,'" said the stage-driver, irrelevantly; "them letters is wetter an' I'm madder 'n a swimmin' shanghai! Upset? Yes'm—in Snow Brook. Road's awash, meadders is flooded, an' the water's a-swashin' an' a-sloshin' in them there galoshes." He waved one foot about carelessly, scattering muddy spray, then balanced himself alternately on heels and toes to hear the water wheeze in his drenched boots.

"There must be a hole in the mail-pouch," said the postmistress, in gentle distress.

There certainly was. The letters were soaked; the wrappers on newspaper and parcel had become detached; the interior of the government's mail-pouch resembled the preliminary stages of a paper-pulp vat. But the postmistress worked so diligently among the debris that by one o'clock she had sorted and placed in separate numbered boxes every letter, newspaper and parcel—save one.

That one was a letter directed to

James Helm, Esq.,

"Nauvoo, via White Lake."

and it was so wet and the gum that sealed it was so nearly dissolved that the postmistress decided to place it between blotters, pile two volumes of government agricultural reports on it, and leave it until dry.

One by one the population of Nauvoo came dripping into the post office for the mail, then slopped out into the storm again, umbrellas couched in the teeth of the wind. But James Helm did not come for his letter.

The postmistress sat alone in her office and looked out into her garden. It was a very wet garden; the hollyhocks still raised their flowered spikes in the air; the nasturtiums, the verbenas and the pansies were beaten down and lying prone in muddy puddles. She wondered whether they would ever raise their heads again—those delicate flower-faces that she knew so well, her only friends in Nauvoo.

Through the long drought she had tended them, ministering to their thirst, protecting them from their enemies, the weeds, and from the great, fuzzy, brown-and-yellow caterpillars that travelled over the fences, guided by instinct and a raging appetite. Now each frail flower had laid its slender length along the earth, and the little postmistress watched them wistfully from her rain-stained window.

She had expected to part with her flowers; she was going away forever in a few days—somewhere—she was not yet certain where. But now that her flowers lay prone, bruised and broken, the idea of leaving them behind her distressed her sorely.

She picked up her crutch and walked to the door. It was no use; the rain warned her back. She sat down again by the window to watch her wounded flowers.

There was something else that distressed her, too, although the paradox of parting from a person she had never met ought to have appealed to her sense of humor. But she did not think of that; never, since she had been postmistress in Nauvoo had she spoken one word to James Helm, nor had he ever spoken to her. He had a key to his letter box; he always came towards evening.

It was exactly a year ago today that Helm came into Nauvoo—a silent, pallid young fellow with unresponsive eyes and the bearing of a gentleman. He was cordially detested in Nauvoo. For a year she had watched him enter the post office, unlock his letter box, swing on his heel and walk away, with never a glance at her nor a sign of recognition to any of the village people who might be there. She heard people exchange uncomplimentary opinions concerning him; she heard him sneered at, denounced, slandered.

Naturally, being young and lonely and quite free from malice towards anybody,

she had time to construct a romance around Helm—a very innocent romance of well-worn pattern and on most unoriginal lines. Into this romance she sometimes conducted herself, blushing secretly at her mental indiscretion, which indiscretion so worried her that she dared not even look at Helm that evening when he came for his mail. She was a grave, gentle little thing—a child still, whose childhood had been a tragedy and whose womanhood promised only that shadow of happiness called contentment which comes from a blameless life and a nature which accepts sorrow without resentment.

Thinking of Helm as she sat there by the window, she heard the office clock striking five. Five was Helm's usual hour, so she hid her crutch. It was her one vanity—that he should not know that she was lame.

She rose and lifted the two volumes of agricultural reports from the blotters where Helm's letter lay, then she carefully raised one blotter. To her dismay half of the envelope stuck to the blotting paper, leaving the contents of the letter open to her view.

On the half-envelope lay an object apparently so peculiarly terrifying that the little postmistress caught her breath and turned quite white at sight of it. And yet it was only a square bit of paper, perfectly blank save for half a dozen thread-like lines scattered through its texture.

For a long while the postmistress stood staring at the half-envelope and the bit of blank paper. Then with trembling fingers she lighted a lamp and held the little piece of paper over the chimney—carefully. When the paper was warm she raised it up to the light and read the scrawl that the sympathetic ink revealed:

"I send you a sample of the latest style fibre. Look out for the new postmaster at Nauvoo. He's a secret-service spy, and he's been sent to see what you are doing. This is the last letter I dare send you by mail."

There was no signature to the message, but a signature was not necessary to tell the postmistress who had written the letter. With set lips and tearless eyes she watched the writing fade slowly on the paper; and when again the paper was blank she sank down by the window, laying her head in her arms.

A few moments later Helm came in wrapped in a shining wet mackintosh. He glanced at his box, saw it was empty, wheeled squarely on his heels, and walked out.

Towards sunset the rain dissolved to mist; a trail of vapor which marked the course of an unseen brook floated high among the hemlocks. There was no wind; the feathery tips of the pines, powdered with rain spray, rose motionless in the still air. Suddenly the sun's red searchlight played through the forest; long, warm rays fell across wet moss, rain-drenched ferns dripped, the swamp steamed. In the east the thunder still boomed, and faint lightning flashed under the smother of sombre clouds; but the storm had rolled off among the mountains, and already a white-throated sparrow was calling from the edge of the clearing. It promised to be a calm evening in Nauvoo.

Meanwhile, Helm walked on down the muddy road, avoiding the puddles which the sun turned into pools of liquid flame. He heard the catbirds mewing in the alders; he heard the evening carol of the robin—that sweet, sleepy, thrush-like warble which always promises a melody that never follows; he picked a spray of rain-drenched hemlock as he passed, crushing it in his firm, pale fingers to inhale the fragrance. Now in the glowing evening the bull-bats were soaring and tumbling, and the tree-frogs trilled from the darkling pastures.

Around the bend in the road his house stood all alone, a small, single-storyed

cottage in a tangled garden. He passed in at his gate, but instead of unlocking the front door he began to examine the house as though he had never before seen it; he scrutinized every window, he made a cautious, silent tour of the building, returning to stare again at the front door.

The door was locked; he never left the house



"He saw in her face that she knew what he was, and what he was doing in Nauvoo. 'Well,' he said, coolly, 'What are you going to do about it?'"

artist and the artisan part company—the artisan is always content to copy; the artist, once master of his tools, creates.

In Helm the artist was now in the ascendant; he dreamed of engraving living things direct from nature—the depths of forest shot with sunshine, scrubby uplands against a sky crowded with clouds, and perhaps cattle nosing for herbage among the rank fern and tangled briars of a scanty pasture—perhaps, even, the shy, wild country children, bareheaded and naked of knee and shoulder, half-tamed, staring from the roadside brambles.

It is, of course, possible that Helm was a natural-born criminal, yet his motive for trying his skill at counterfeiting was revenge and not personal gain.

He had served his apprenticeship in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He had served the government for twelve years, through three administrations. Being a high salaried employee, the civil service gave him no protection when the quadrennial double-shuffle changed the politics of the administration. He was thrown aside like a shabby garment which has served its purpose, and although for years he had known that ultimate reward was reserved for those whom the republic hires, he could never bring himself to believe that years of faithful labor and a skill which increased with every new task set could meet the common fate. So when his resignation was requested, and which, refusing indignantly, he was turned out, neck and heels, after his twelve years of faultless service, it changed the man terribly.

He went away with revenge in his mind and the skill and intelligence to accomplish it. But now that he had accomplished it, and the plate was finished, and the government at his mercy, the incentive to consummate his revenge lagged. After all, what could he revenge himself on? The government?—that huge, stupid, abstract bulk! Had it a shape, a form concrete, nerves, that it could suffer in its turn? Even if it could suffer, after all, he was tired of suffering. There was no novelty in it.

Perhaps his recent life alone in the sweet, wholesome woods had soothed a bitter and rebellious heart. There is a balm for deepest wounds in the wind, and in the stillness of a wilderness there is salve for souls.

Continued on Page 21

The Red-backed Cutworm

NINETEEN-HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-FIVE has been a "cutworm year" throughout the Dominion. In Eastern Canada the Black Army cutworm and others were reported to be present in unusual numbers, while in British Columbia cutworms have been troublesome in both spring and summer. The damage by cutworms has been particularly heavy in the prairie provinces, probably more so than in any other part of Canada or the North American continent. In Alberta, according to H. L. Seamans, entomologist in charge of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Lethbridge, Alberta, the infestation by the Pale Western cutworm was somewhat heavier than normal, and occurred in a new territory, the Drumheller district, where thousands of acres of very promising crop have been destroyed. N. Criddle, entomologist in charge of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Treesbank, Manitoba, reports a widespread outbreak in that province and severe injury in many fields, chiefly by the Red-backed cutworm. In Saskatchewan also the Red-backed cutworm has been the chief species, and the outbreak which extended over more than half of the cultivated districts, has been the most severe since 1915.

The habits of the Pale Western cutworm differ sufficiently from those of the Red-backed cutworm to render different control measures necessary; consequently the discussion in these articles is confined almost entirely to the Red-backed species.

Damage Generally Underestimated

In spite of the remarkable recovery of crops which resulted in 1925 from the unusually favorable June rains, a conservative estimate of the loss in Saskatchewan due to cutworms this season has been placed, by provincial and federal workers in co-operation, at not less than 1 per cent. of the final yield, or more than 3,000,000 bushels of cereals and flax. This loss was not spread uniformly over the province, but was concentrated in certain districts. For example, competent local observers estimated the average crop losses in one district as follows: Wheat 4 per cent., oats and barley 25 per cent., corn 30 per cent., sunflowers 50 per cent., sweet clover 60 per cent. Here again the damage was not uniform, and many farmers suffered heavily. In one instance a farmer fallowed a 70-acre field in 1923; in 1924, after seeding, it was again plowed down because of wild oats; in 1925 after losing one seeding from cutworms, the field was fallowed for the third season. Fortunately, with the favorable weather most farmers harvested a little more than an average yield, but a larger yield could have been harvested from fields infested by cutworms with very little additional cost, as much of the cutworm loss was preventable.

On account of the night-feeding habits of the cutworms, and the crop recovery already referred to, the extent of the cutworm work was generally underestimated both by farmers and crop reporting agencies. It has been found that much of the so called "winter killing" of sweet clover in 1925 was in reality damage caused by cutworms. There is reason to believe also that the Early Cutworm was responsible for some of the losses in winter rye, which were attributed to winter conditions. In spring grains, after stowing out, a field may seem "from the road" to bear an excellent crop, but on closer examination it has been found that numerous spots bare of grain were present where cutworms worked in the spring, and that the whole field was thinned. The results were very noticeable at time of harvest. The retarding of crops due to cutworm feeding, and the late reseeding of severely damaged fields, have been the cause of the late ripening of many crops with consequent heavy damage by rust to the wheat,

Saskatchewan's worst insect pest
By Kenneth M. King, Entomologist, Dominion
Laboratory, Saskatoon

and greater exposure of the flax, oats and barley to frost injury.

Outlook for 1926

The general outbreak of the Red-backed cutworm in 1925 did not come as a surprise to entomologists who had been watching cutworm development. Indeed that outbreak had been predicted. The outbreaks of this species in the past have come in irregular cycles, somewhat after the fashion of the sporadic



Moths of Red-backed Cutworm, *Euxoa ochrogaster*
(a) At rest; (b) With wings spread, natural size

(After Gibson, Entomological Branch Bulletin No. 10)

grasshopper outbreaks. In 1922 this cutworm was reported to be very scarce in the prairies. In 1923 it was fairly common in many gardens and some fields in northern Saskatchewan. In 1924 there were small outbreaks in several localities and noteworthy damage in the northern district. During this period it was found that parasites were not sufficiently numerous to keep the cutworm in check, and the flight of the parent moths was increasing each season.

On account of the great distances and the small force of workers no prediction for this species can be more than approximate. Nevertheless, there are excellent reasons for believing that the Red-backed cutworm is still on the increase, or at least unchecked, and that there will be an outbreak in 1926 involving large portions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Heavy flights of moths have been observed in several localities. Although large numbers of the worms were destroyed by parasites and disease, in most localities the death rate was not high enough to lead us to expect an immediate reduction. There is always the possibility that the winter and spring weather may be such as to kill large numbers of the eggs and young worms. A wet May and June in 1926 would greatly reduce the possible damage. Barring these conditions, which cannot be predicted, there is little question but that there will be a heavy outbreak. Judging from past records, one would expect that a few of the worst infested areas of 1925 would be little troubled in 1926, but that some districts with only a slight infestation last season would experience an outbreak this spring. The force of entomological observers is so small that no attempt can be made to forecast the Red-backed cutworm infestation by districts, certainly not by individual fields. For this reason it is very necessary for each farmer to become familiar with the appearance and habits of cutworms, in order that he may keep a close watch in May on his own fields and, if necessary, promptly take measures to save his crop.

Farmers frequently speak of "the cutworm" as though there were only one kind. Yet in the prairies alone there are more than 400 kinds of true cutworms, each species differing from the others in some respect in habit or appearance. Some kinds are found only on native grasses, while others feed on the native shrubs and trees, so that, fortunately, there are only a few

kinds that have ever been troublesome to cultivated crops. Among those of economic importance there are often marked differences in habits and time of appearance. For example, in Saskatchewan there occurs a brightly marked climbing cutworm—the Flax-head Army worm (*Barathra configurata*) which is often abundant in late summer and is found climbing the plants of sweet clover, flax, pigweed and others, feeding openly during bright sunshine.

This species winters in the chrysalis stage in the ground.

Then there is the Early Cutworm (*Euxon tristicula*) which hatches in the summer, the worms becoming from half to nearly full grown before the winter. In central Saskatchewan this species sometimes damages very early crops, while farther south it is reported to be of no importance to crops.

The Pale Western cutworm (*Porosagratia orthogonia*) which occurs in Alberta and a few points in Saskatchewan, presents a very difficult problem. Normally it feeds almost entirely below the surface of the soil, and does not come above even at night except in wet weather or in heavy soil. It has not been found possible to control this cutworm by means of poisoned baits, but fortunately cultural methods have been worked out which are effective in control when carefully applied.

There is also the Red-backed cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*), the most important kind in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which is being discussed in this article. This species winters in the egg stage. It can be readily and economically controlled by the use of poisoned bait, but there are no cultural methods as yet known to be sufficiently effective against it to justify their being generally recommended.

Send in Specimens

In addition to the two most important cutworms, the Pale Western and the Red-backed, there are others which are troublesome in certain localities or in



Cutworms and their characteristic cutting habits
(After Gibson, Entomological Branch Leaflet No. 3)

occasional seasons. Remembering the differences in habits, which affect the usefulness of control measures, the wise farmer will send in to the nearest entomological laboratory specimens of any troublesome cutworms until he becomes familiar with the several kinds which cause damage in his locality.

How to Distinguish Cutworm Work

It is not sufficient for a grower to note that he has a poor stand and attribute this to cutworm injury. Careful search must be made before undertaking control measures, as the poor stand may be due to other causes, such as poor germination or weak plants resulting from root-rots, lack of moisture, poor seed, formalin injury to the seed, or injury by wireworms.

Wireworms are of a straw-yellow color, shiny, rather flattened, and with a very hard body covering. They injure crops chiefly by boring into the seed or into the stem near the seed, although occasionally a small plant is cut at a point rather deep in the soil. The measures of use against these pests are so different from those used against cut-worms that it is essential to distinguish the two kinds of worms.

Nearly every gardener is familiar with cutworms, the soft worms with dull colored round bodies and shiny heads, eight pairs of legs, and the characteristic habit of rolling up in a ring when disturbed. These worms may often be found in the loose soil near plants which they have cut during the preceding night. They usually work at or very near the surface of the soil, and the upper parts of small plants may be entirely consumed. Cutworms are the young stages of some of the common night-flying "owlet" moths, often abundant and troublesome around lights during July and August.

The Red-backed Cutworm

This important cutworm gained its name because the general dull grey shades are varied by the noticeable deep reddish coloration of the back, which color is not found in our other common soil-infesting cutworms. There is but one generation, or complete cycle of development, each year. The cutworms which caused the damage in 1925 became fully grown and ceased feeding during the latter part of June. They then formed cemented chambers at a depth of about two inches in the soil, and changed to the chrysalis, or pupal stage. This is an inactive stage lasting about three weeks, during which time occur the great changes by which the worm becomes the moth. The moths, or "millers," were present in important numbers for at least seven weeks in 1925, including a few days each in July and September as well as all of August. During the day the moths hide among grass, weeds, shrubs or under clods, coming out after dark to feed on the nectar of flowers, mate, and lay their eggs in soil. Each moth is capable of laying many eggs, and they probably average over a thousand eggs each, thus accounting for the rapid increase of the species under favorable conditions. For egg-laying, the moths almost invariably choose light or medium land and avoid wet or eroded earth, or heavy land, except when the surface layer is loose and dry. Thus the degree of cutworm infestation in any field in 1926 has been already, to a large extent, determined partly by the number of moths present in its vicinity in 1925 and partly by the condition of the field's soil surface at some time between July 20 and September 10, as affecting the number of eggs laid in it.

How Cutworms Work

After remaining in the soil over winter, the eggs hatch with the first extended warm spell of

Continued on Page 18

Mr. Partridge's Utopia

As he sets it forth in a book, *A War on Poverty*, in which Western Canada is, in imagination, converted into a communistic, co-operative Commonwealth "Coalsamao" by name—Reviewed by W. J. Healy, provincial librarian of Manitoba.

THE goodly company of makers of Utopias has at its head Plato, of Athens in the Greece of the fourth century B.C., with his Timaeus and his Republic. Notable among the other Utopists are Sir Thomas More, who wrote in London in the England of Henry VIII, and first used the name Utopia. Francis Bacon, who wrote his New Atlantis in the England of a hundred years later. Samuel Butler, another Londoner, who wrote Erewhon (which is Nowhere backward), and the American, Edward Bellamy, the writer of Looking Backward, both of whom were living and writing only a few decades ago, and, of course, H. G. Wells, now living and writing. E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, in the Saskatchewan of today, has added himself to that company, by writing a book with the title, *A War on Poverty*, which has just been published in Winnipeg by the Wallingford Press, 283 Kennedy Street, at \$2.00 per copy.

At the outset of the book stands this proclamation in large, bold letters:

"A Call to Conference!"

"An invitation to well-meaning men and women, especially those in Western Canada, to come together in conference, through the medium of the printed page, with the hope of so elevating and clarifying our common thinking, that immediate and concerted action for the solution of our pressing socio-economic problems shall follow."

Of ordinary "economic conferences," Mr. Partridge writes that, "as far as the general public is concerned, they are about as practical as a conference of sheep, chickens, wolves and foxes, called to plan wolf-proof sheep folds and fox-proof chicken houses—nothing less than a conversion of wolves and foxes to vegetarianism would make the conference a success for the sheep and chickens. I would have the elements kindlier mixed for worth-while results." This "call" of his, he announces is "an invitation not to travel a thousand miles to attend an actual conference, but to read a book—this book, *A War on Poverty*—or medley, rather—an assemblage of facts, fancies, opinions, theories, suggestions, admonitions and incitations, expressed partly in my own words, partly in the words of others." There could not be a better description of the book than Mr. Partridge has here given briefly.

"That Man Partridge!"

We turn over its 259 pages (after which Mr. Partridge has provided thoughtfully an assemblage of blank pages for the reader to write his notes on), and we find quotations from William Morris, Lowell, Tennyson, Ruskin, Carlyle, Emerson, Shakespeare,

Continued on Page 19



A train on the Pacific Great Eastern, along the shores of Anderson Lake, British Columbia
(Photo from Mrs. A. W. Lind, Millett, Alta.)

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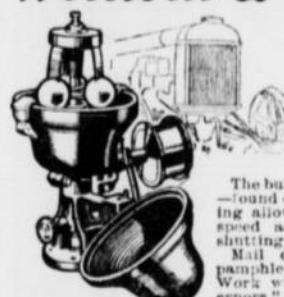
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Our Tireless Soil---A Myth

The problem of keeping up the richness of dry land farms entirely different from fertility problems of older countries with settled agricultural policies—By Percy H. Wright

THE problem of combining the methods of fertility conservation practiced in the foremost agricultural regions, and the methods of moisture conservation practiced in the dry-farming regions, is such a difficult one that it has not yet been squarely faced by the farming populations of countries in which the problem is, or will be, most acute.

A moment's consideration, however, reveals two things. It reveals first, the absolute necessity of finding some means of combining the essential features of both systems, because soils which suffer from the handicap of an insufficient moisture supply cannot also suffer from lack of available plant food, and remain productive. Dry farming lands are marginal lands in any case, and if their virgin fertility is once used up, such a disability will be placed upon them that they will have to be abandoned to graziers.

Secondly, it is equally plain that we do not have to solve the whole problem at once. If for the present we can find some method of reducing the rate of the exhaustion of plant food it will be at least one step in the direction of the proper conservation of our soil resources. A few devices to attain this end should not be difficult to attain or to apply.

The three plant foods likely to become deficient are the various combinations of potassium, phosphorous and nitrogen. Soil determinations have been made to discover the extent to which the original store of these materials has already been lost.

Potash and Phosphorus

Analysis shows that theoretically there is enough potassium in the average Saskatchewan soil to produce over one thousand crops of wheat at 30 bushels each, and while the actual losses under field conditions would be considerably greater, due to leaching and wind, yet it is evident that there is no urgent problem in regard to potassium.

The situation with regard to phosphorous is different. Analysis shows the average Saskatchewan soil to contain a supply sufficient to produce nearly 200 such crops under ideal conditions, but under field conditions there has been a loss of 31 per cent. of this store in an average of 27 years of cultivation in six soil samples taken from representative points in Saskatchewan. However, as phosphate rock is abundant, there should be no difficulty, except the expense involved, in the use of artificial fertilizers containing this element when the need arises.

The Critical Element

The problem of phosphorous is much greater than that of potassium, but the problem of the nitrogen supply is in turn much greater than either. There is supposed to be enough nitrogen to produce 150 crops of wheat, but determinations taken from the same six soils as were mentioned above, shows that we have already lost 25 per cent. of our original supply.

Nitrate fertilizers are very expensive, but, as practically every farmer knows, the air around us is four-fifths nitrogen, which can be obtained for the use of crops by growing leguminous plants such as peas, clover and alfalfa.

It is not too strong a statement to say that the hope of the West is in legumes. The livestock methods of older countries do not apply here as well, because of the handicap of distance to markets, because of lack of forage in certain recurrent years drier than usual, and because of the extensive type of farming employed. It is also fair to point out that these methods which are so successful in older countries, are largely built upon the use of our cheap grains to feed their livestock—that, in fact, there has been built up a system of transferring fertility from the newer lands to the older.

The Utility of Legumes

Legumes on the other hand can be grown on a fairly extensive scale, for seed production, for green-manuring, and for feeding to the number of live-

stock which we do find it profitable to keep. Besides the nitrogen stored in the leaves and stems of legumes, there is a goodly supply stored in the roots, which, upon their decay, is made available. Besides this, again, the roots of legumes aerate the subsoil and open it up to the action of cereal roots, so that there is a great advantage in growing legumes even if the crop is removed.

Up to a few years ago it seemed that there was no legume entirely suitable to the rigorous Saskatchewan climate, for peas, red clover and alfalfa all had a very limited place. However, all this has been changed by the discovery of the usefulness and hardiness of sweet clover, which will make permanent agriculture possible in the West. It is thought that by growing a crop of sweet clover every five years or so, and by the careful use of the plant foods in the various farm-wastes, the nitrogen supply of our soils may be maintained almost indefinitely. This is certainly good news, for otherwise a very hopeless future awaits the West.

The rightness and naturalness of this method will be realized when we contrast it with the present wasteful use of the fallow. This is a method of feeding the soil and restoring its strength, while the fallow is merely a whip used to whip up the tired soil.

The Humus Problem

If nitrogen and organic matter can be distinguished in practice, we might say that organic matter is considerably more important than even nitrogen. This is due to its intimate relation to soil-drifting and moisture conservation. In dry areas it is probably impossible to have too much humus over a large acreage, so we consider ways to maintain the humus supply by a wise use of farm wastes.

The farm by-products are mainly two, (1) straw, and (2) barnyard manure. Methods of taking the fullest advantage of these must be considered.

The problem of our straw piles is a big one in itself, but here again we do not have to solve it all at once, or all in one way. In older countries all cereal straws are fed, often after being made appetising by chopping with mangels or other green feed. We could adopt this method to some extent, though probably it would be best to count on feeding only the softer and more palatable straws, such as those of oats and possibly even to cut crops occasionally a little green in order to secure a greater palatability and prevent the loss of leaves.

As regards the wheat straw, it is agreed that the present practice of burning the piles cannot go on. The production of straw takes plant food from the soil as truly as the production of wheat, so that if the elements it has used can be returned to the soil, the soil will last that much longer. If we consider that an average crop is three-fifths straw and two-fifths grain, then the wheat plant uses 25 per cent. of its total nitrogen requirement, 23 per cent. of its total potassium requirement, and 75 per cent. of its total phosphorous requirement, in the production of straw. However, these make up the smallest part of the grain, for there is the gain of humus yet to be considered.

Include Pastures in Rotation

The care and value of manure are probably better understood. The fact that about two-fifths of the value is lost, and one extra handling required when manure is rotted, should cause every farmer to apply the manure fresh unless the weed seeds present prohibit that course. Since the application of manure is so slow and expensive, the western farmer should employ every device, such as the automatic manuring by pasturing, and the use of large-sized spreaders, which suit his general method of farming.

Up to the present many farmers have been singularly indifferent about even the little manure they have. Large piles the accumulation of years, and which are now merely sources of weed infestation, can be seen on many farms. It

is emphatically untrue that our western soil is so rich that it needs no manure. As soon after breaking as the sod is rotted, the land will show profitable increases of yields from the application of manure. Every ton of manure contains enough potassium to grow 6.9 bushels of wheat, and enough nitrogen to grow 5.2 bushels of wheat, and in each case the straw that is produced with it.

The method of high-edge, low-centre piles to hold rain water can be applied in the building of manure piles, and if also the horse manure is well mixed with the other manures, rotting in the place of burning is practically insured. The best rate of application is a very light one, and the best time would appear to be just before plowing, in the fallow or intertilled crop year.

Summary. The problem of the potassium supply will not come up until the very dim future. The problem of the phosphorus supply will appear in a generation or two. The problem of the nitrogen supply is just beginning to

be felt, and will become more and more important in the next few years. The problem of organic matter is with us now, and is quite urgent. When methods of restoring organic matter are adopted, the nitrogen problem will automatically be solved.

A Trip for Haymakers

A farm reader tells us: "I believe I have solved this problem of a twisting hay rope, and wish to pass it along to him and to other readers."

"Put the rope, coiled up, into a boiler or large kettle of boiling water and boil from 15 to 20 minutes, then take it out and while still hot stretch it as much as possible, letting the rope twist as it pleases. The rope when dry will be soft and pliable, and will have no tendency to twist while in use after that. Boiling does not affect the fiber or the strength of the rope."

"I have used this rope for many years and have always found it successful."

Readers' Question Box

We are asking the assistance of our readers in answering some of the many important questions that are asked during the season. To many of the questions asked the best reply is the experience of others who have met with the same problem. Please read these questions, and if they come within your experience send us your answer. You will be helping your fellows and we shall be glad to pay you for the time spent.

Would Check Soil Blowing

Every time the question of blowing soils is brought up someone immediately says, "seed your land down." Now, Mr. Editor, that may be good advice, but I know fields round here, lots of them, where you couldn't get enough soil to remain on top of a shallow seeding of grass to guarantee getting a catch unless it came an unusually wet spring. Its hard enough to get enough soil to keep wheat covered that has been put right down deep. I would like to see something in The Guide from farmers who have obtained catches on blow land. This is getting to be a real problem here I can assure you.—J. Pruyne, Sask.

Sheep and Summerfallow

I have seen so many articles in The Guide by practical farmers who have made profit out of sheep, that I thought perhaps you might be able to get for me an opinion from some of your farm correspondents on the advisability of stocking a few sheep

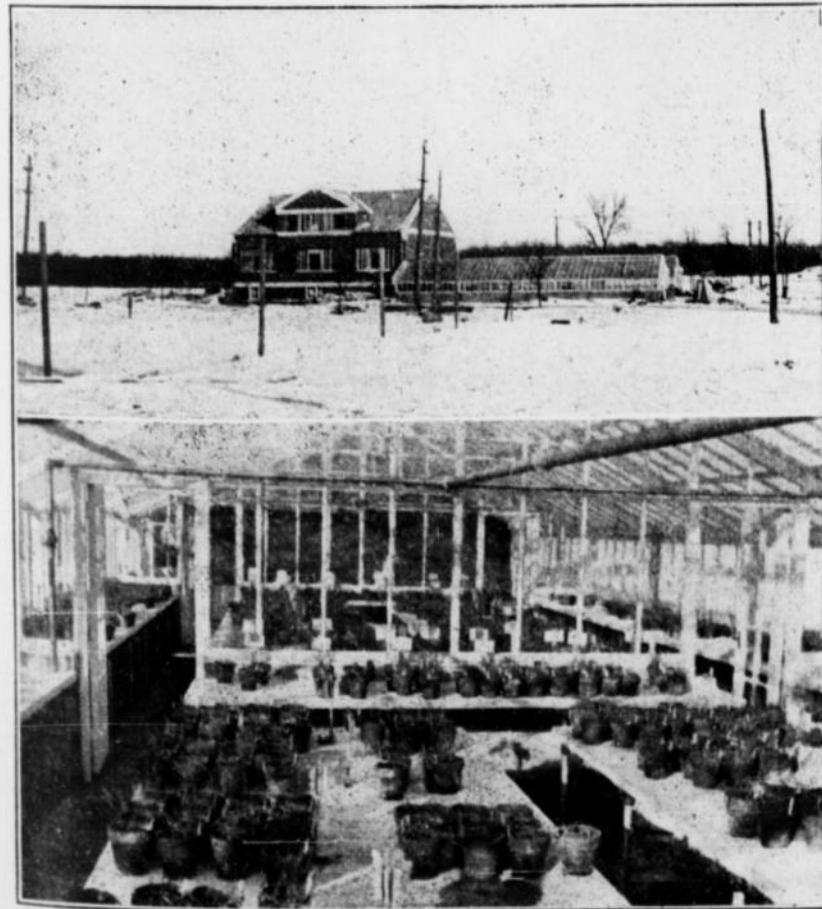
In writing your answer to any or all of the above questions there is no limit to the length of the answer. Just give the information you think is necessary and no more, but be sure to give enough.

For the best answer to each question The Guide will pay \$3.00; for the second best \$2.00; and our regular rates of payment for any others that we publish. Write only on one side of the paper, and if you answer more than one question put your name and address under each answer. If you wish your name withheld from publication your wish will be respected. Answers must be received on or before March 3. Address replies to Readers' Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

on this place, where the following circumstances prevail: We have no native pasture or hard grass to speak of, as practically all our land is broken. The sheep would have to depend on sweet clover and such weeds as the summerfallow supplies. As for these latter, I am sorry to say that there is a large variety and a never failing supply. Do you think sheep will thrive where all the feed is of such a soft nature? Do you suppose they would get along on weeds alone, provided there was enough? I take it for granted that sweet clover alone is sufficient for winter feed.—M. M. S., Sask.

Would Train Cattle Dog

I would like to get a little help from some of your readers who have had good success in training cattle dogs. I have two pups from a well-bred bitch, but my old dog is quite useless as an aid in training them. I will have to begin from the bottom and do it alone.—"Wee Willie," Man.



Dominion government biological station at the Manitoba Agricultural College, where federal and provincial experts are working on the problem of breeding a rust-proof wheat. Below: First generation crosses growing in flower pots.

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Hubam Sweet Clover

"We have grown Hubam sweet clover in small plots during two years at the University of Saskatchewan. It did not completely mature its seed either in 1920 or 1921, but we secured some seed that was fairly mature, owing to the fact that the hard frosts held off until late in September both seasons.

"The land is prepared by plowing, harrowing, packing and harrowing again, the same as you would prepare fall or spring plowing for wheat or oats. The seed bed must be firm so that the seed will not be placed so deeply in the ground that it cannot come through.

"It requires from two to three pounds to sow the sweet clover in rows 30 inches apart, and from 10 to 15 to sow it in close drill rows like wheat. The Hubam sweet clover may be sown any time after spring opens up, and will give a crop if sown as late as July, providing, of course, that there is sufficient moisture.

"The number of days required to mature seed has not been determined for Saskatchewan conditions. This would vary in different localities, and results obtained in one district would not apply to another. However, we believe that it would mature seed if sown by the middle of May in most any locality from Saskatoon southward, providing that the season was reasonably favorable for growth and for maturing during the latter part of August.

"All of the Hubam seed traces back to the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, only a few years ago, so that it has not had an opportunity to become acclimated. For that reason it would make no difference where the seed came

from, so long as it was genuine and pure.

"A stand can be secured without inoculating the seed, but since much of the benefit from a growth of sweet clover is due to the action of what we might call fertilizing bacteria, it always pays to inoculate sweet clover seed when sowing it on land that has not previously grown an inoculated crop.

"The best plan, if one wishes to begin with this crop, would be to sow about three pounds per acre in drill rows 30 inches apart, and then arrange the duckfoot cultivator so as to cultivate the rows. It might be worth while to mix a little wheat or oats with the sweet clover so that the driver can see the rows quickly in the spring and thus begin cultivation before any weeds attain considerable height.

"Hubam is an annual variety which must be planted each year. Its chief value is as a catch crop to put in where you want a quick growing clover for hay, especially in fields where the biennial seeding may have failed to make a stand or in fields which you wish to have growing clover, but have not been able to plan ahead far enough to secure a stand of the biennial variety.

"At Saskatoon, we think that the best biennial variety for our conditions is the Arctic which was developed here from Siberian seed."—Prof. Manley Champlin.

Evening Up

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She: "I don't know. She wears a last year's hat, drives a this year's car, and lives on next year's income." —Modern Grocer.



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Profitable Grain Growing

By SEAGER WHEELER

This is not a text, but is a book written in simple language, as one farmer to another telling of Seager Wheeler's method of tillage. It tells how he has overcome the two great crop reducers, namely, drought and soil drifting. It tells you how you can do it. How to get bigger yields and higher grades. He also tells the many little details every farmer should know and put into practice. These methods do not mean more work and longer hours, but less work and worry and more profitable production. It has been both an inspiration and a source of profit to thousands of farmers who have sought to improve their yield by better methods of tillage. The book contains 31 chapters, 350 pages, each one full of money-making and labor-saving points. It is well printed, large, clear, readable type, relieved by 85 illustrations and durably bound.

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Continental Women Train Horses

Discussing the relative characteristics of various breeds of draught horses, at the short course held recently by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, at Lethbridge, W. L. Carlyle, manager of the Prince of Wales' ranch, is reported by The Guide correspondent as saying:

"Of the Continental breeds, Belgians and Percherons are the most popular in this country. Clydes are a very popular horse, but it has been found that they are not as trustworthy as the other two. The reason for this is that the Belgians and Percherons, in their native homes, in France and Belgium, have always been handled by the women. It may seem strange, but nevertheless it is a fact that the training and working of the French horses is left to the women. The fillies are broken when they are two years old, and begin work immediately. That is a practice that might well be adopted here, for there is no better time to break colts than when they are two years old. So these horses from centuries of contact with women, are not naturally so wild as the horse of the Highlands of Scotland, the Clydesdale."

"To illustrate what I mean, let me tell you a story of what actually took place in Calgary a few years ago. A Scotsman had a draying business, and of course, his stable was wholly made up of the Scotch horse. He wouldn't have any other. And his horses were good, too. They were a fine lot of Clydes. But one day when I was in there, he was down in the mouth. He had had a runaway, that day, and one only a few days before. I found that his horses could not be trusted to stand in the street, for given a scare they would immediately decamp and have a spill.

"I was in there a short time ago, and what did I find? Every horse in his stable was a Percheron. And he would not buy any other breed if he could get good grade Percherons. He didn't have any more runaways. The horses could be trusted to stand in the street without taking too great a chance of them running away.

"The Clyde is the better type of draft horse as can be readily seen by the number of championships that they bring home. His action is always good; he is alert; the white markings set him off to good advantage. But, as I have said, he is not quite so gentle and trustworthy as the two slower going Continental breeds, Belgians and Percherons.

"The Shire is the least popular of all draft horses, in the west. He has coarse legs, coarse joints, rough appearance, is slow and sluggish in the extreme. But the amount of dead weight that one of these horses can move is something tremendous. They are used for lorry work in England, where they are hitched alone to loads that we would think large enough for four ordinary Canadian horses."

Raising Colts Economically

Out of 10 profitable years' experience in raising colts, one of The Guide subscribers answers some questions

raised by Thomas Salter, in our January 13 issue.

"I keep my colts in the barn at nights the first winter, from December 1 till the snow has gone in the spring, also I keep them in on stormy days. My system of feeding is as follows: Morning feed, half a gallon of oat chaff and as



Even Quebec has changed its pig-raising practices as a result of the educational campaign carried out by the federal department of agriculture. This little habitant girl aims at marketing four selects.

(Photo by Edith S. Watson)

much hay as he will clean up before noon. Noon feed, half of one good green oat sheaf. Night feed, same as morning feed except I give more hay, as the nights are long. The amount of feed mentioned is for one colt.

"I water them twice a day, and also keep salt where colts can get it whenever they want. They are weaned December 1. Every afternoon if it is not too cold or stormy, I let them have the run of a stubble field in which there is a straw stack. The colts seldom miss coming home for their night feed.

"The cost of feeding the colt the first winter is as follows: 1 gallon oats each day for 120 days = 15 bushels; half a sheaf each day for 120 days = 60 sheaves. A colt will eat about half a ton of hay in four months. The oats cost me an average of 40 cents a bushel, 15 bushels, \$6.00; the sheaves, 5¢ each, 60 sheaves, \$3.00; the hay, \$6.00 a ton, half ton, \$3.00. Total cost of wintering colt \$12.

"The following winter my colts stay in stubble field day and night. If there is an oat straw stack in the field that is the only feed they get. If only wheat straw is available, I throw them an oat sheaf each once a day.

"Sweet clover hay is very good feed for horses. Colts would no doubt come through the winter in good condition if fed sweet clover hay, and the run of straw piles, and barn shelter at night, but they would certainly pay well for a little grain as well. The hay I usually feed is prairie and slough hay.

"As regards screenings, I have known horses and colts to thrive well on them. For example, one winter I fed a lot of screenings which were about 15 per cent. small and cracked wheat, the rest pig weed, buckwheat and wild oats. The horses never did better than that winter. The screenings are best ground before feeding.

"I break the colts at three years old, work them two summers, then put them on the market at five years old. The two years' work almost pay me for raising them. Screenings may be fed at a profit at 40 cents a bushel if there is a little wheat or oats among them along with the wild oats. In conclusion, I would advise breeding the mares again this year. Choose a good sound stallion, weighing not less than 1,800 pounds, as it costs no more to raise a good heavy colt than a light scrub." —Sask. Farmer.

Good Shorthorns Come West

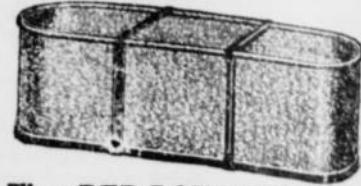
Writing to The Guide about the annual Shorthorn sale held at the Toronto Stock Yards, J. D. Davidson, field man of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, declares: "It was one of the best for a number of years. Every animal sold and the average quality was the best yet. Some of the best animals are coming West. Jas.

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Dry Farming IN Western Canada

By JOHN BRACKEN

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In Dry Farming in Western Canada Mr. Bracken offers the best knowledge science has to give on this all-important subject. He does it in a practical way in terms every farm boy will understand. It is absolutely new and up-to-date and contains the most modern methods. It is impossible to describe so important a work in this small space. It contains 386 pages, 115 illustrations, is well printed on good paper and strongly bound in green cloth covers.

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The Grain Growers' Guide WINNIPEG



Two young moose that were cared for after the mother was found dead. One drank from a bottle, but his brother preferred a pail.

Partridge, of Carnduff, Sask., has made a start worth while. Thos. Laycock, Rosebank, bought a good Rosewood calf, out of a very fine dam, and a good two-year-old heifer, carrying the service of a good Quarter Staff bull. L. Nelson, Newdale, bought a good Lavender bull to follow Star of Hope.

The annual meeting was well attended. There was real enthusiasm, and association affairs are in a prosperous condition. Registrations are keeping up and the finances are in better condition than ever before. Hon. Duncan Marshall the retiring president, was made a life member. Gordon Auld, Guelph; J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; D. Z. Gibson, Calendonia, and H. M. Pettit, were elected directors for two years.

Everyone was enthusiastic about the holding of the annual meeting in the West next year. The Clydesdale men have decided to go West next year and the sheep and swine also. A fine spirit has prevailed in most of the meetings.

His Fall Pigs Made Money

Somebody told me if you have a grudge against a man give him a litter of fall pigs. But my experience with fall pigs has been pleasant as well as profitable. Here it is: A year ago last September, I had 48 little pigs arrive. I had about five acres fenced for hog pasture, and the only shelter I had was two small colony houses and some old straw I had hauled in and dumped on the ground. When I threshed I got two extra teams and threshed one whole day, blowing the straw in the pasture. That night I had a fine pile of straw, all that eight teams could draw steady all day, and the old sows promptly took possession. This pile was as far away from where I feed them as I could get. They started in on the weed seeds around the machine and as we had one of the largest crops we ever had, as well as the largest crop of weed seeds, they did not go hungry after that. I threshed about 9,000 bushels of wheat a year ago, and the screenings averaged about 7 per cent. I cleaned it at our local U.G.G. elevator, and as it took me all winter to haul the wheat I had some screenings in the grain tank every trip; these I just dumped on the ground in the pig lot, and the pigs had to come some distance to eat. All the extra work was to water them, no bedding to haul, no pig-house to clean. Along in March I began to pick one out everytime I went to town. I have my own platform scale, so I weighed them at home. I made a crate that would fit in the back of my democrat and every week I took a pig to town, driving up to the butcher shop. Mr. Butcher Man came out and asked me his weight. I told him. He took my weights, and I dumped the pig in his corral, got my cash and traded at the store for cash. It got to be quite a joke about my weekly pig. But I noticed the business men were glad to see me come just the same. It beats having a savings account (or just as good) in the Union Bank. I had 15 acres of fall rye that came on in the spring, and I seeded 15 acres of oats. I then got one mile of hog wire, and had those pigs running all summer, and it surprised me how little feed it took. Lots of days they never came up for food at all except for water. I have well bred Tamworths and I like this breed. I have got as high as 30 per cent. bacon, but this only when I shipped co-operatively as the local butchers do not recognize the bacon hog at all. I only regret that a short crop this year prevents me from continuing as I did in 1924.—Harvey Hanson.

Damp Seed Grain

With regard to the immense amount of seed grain in the country which was harvested and stored during the unfavorable threshing season last winter, Prof. Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has the following to say:

"Before damp seed will germinate it must be through the drying stage. Wheat that has not become dried down to about 14 per cent. will not germinate. The wetting and drying which took place last year also has a tendency to kill the germ in many of our crop plant seeds, and this is particularly true in regard to barley. It is possible by

wetting and drying barley three or four times under certain conditions to practically kill the germ, therefore, I would state that damp grain is very dangerous to use for seed. While some of it may grow there are other lots which would not germinate sufficiently well to produce a crop.

"Anyone having damp grain and intending to use it for seed should submit a sample to the Dominion Seed Branch, Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, and have it tested for germination. A one-pound sample at least, is required, and the cost of each germination test is 50 cents. This charge is made during the months of February, March and April.

"One pound sample may be sent by parcel post. The cost of mailing by parcel post is 15 cents from Manitoba points, and 20 cents from Saskatchewan points for one pound or part thereof to Winnipeg. Make certain that all parcels are weighed by postmaster and proper postage is placed thereon before mailing.

Speaking of Good Seed

In speaking of the ways by which fields becomes polluted with weed seeds it is the popular custom to blame it on wind blown or snow driven supplies of weed seeds, wandering cattle, imported feed, or any other agency save and except our own carelessness. G. M. Stewart, speaking publicly at Lethbridge, recently, gave out some facts which are arresting. According to Mr. Stewart a fair number of farmers are sowing enough weed seeds every year to bring about a first-class stage of weed pollution within a few years. Of course The Guide can afford to quote Mr. Stewart, because none of the men who read this page weekly would be likely to be included among the number he inveighs against.

"This past year, our department made two surveys," says Mr. Stewart, "to find just what kind of seed the farmers were putting into the ground. One test was made in a good district, while the other was made in a rather poorer one. And in either case some of the results were appalling. In one drill box from which we took a sample, we found 6,079 weed seeds in one pound. Of that number 849 were noxious. This man, in every bushel of wheat he sowed, had 364,740 weeds. In samples of barley and oats, we found similar results. There were 45 samples free from noxious weeds, and 25 free from other grains; 28 samples of wheat out of 82 graded No. 1.

"Every one of these farmers had trouble getting a fair grade on their grain last fall. They couldn't market it evenly.

"Smut is the means of losing a lot of money for the farmer. In the last six



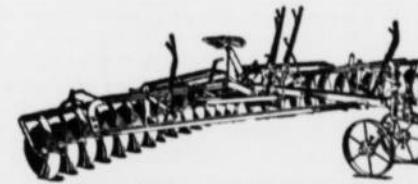
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McCORMICK-DEERING Power Farming Equipment

years the annual loss from this agency has increased from \$16,000,000 to \$25,000,000. In our survey we found that 52 per cent. did not use the commercial smut killer, while the same number did not use the fanning mill. Our department sends out a circular on cleaning, to all who request one. As far as the treating of grain goes, treat it every year, using one pound of formalin to 40 bushels of grain."

Treating Seed Corn

Seed corn has never been successfully treated for the prevention of seed borne diseases till the Bayer Co., better known as aspirin manufacturers, invented recently two organic mercury compounds which have since come on the market as "Uspulon" and "Bayer Dust." By the use of these two compounds it is claimed that ravages from Diplodia Zeae, known by local names as rot, dry rot, mildew, or mold, and another disease known to plant pathologists as Gibberella saubinetii, can be effectively controlled.

The corn crop has not reached the stage where we in Western Canada are seriously troubled with disease, but following the history of the spread of any crop in a new district, the parasites of that crop inevitably follow, and we will in time be giving this subject the

attention which it commands in the neighboring state of Dakota. Throughout the corn belt the loss from the diseases which these compounds are designed to combat are estimated at from 5 to 10 per cent. of the total crop, while in the older state of New York, the damage occasionally reaches 40 per cent. in limited areas.

Saves Sheaves With Sweet Clover

If there are any who have refrained from sowing sweet clover because of its well known difficulty of curing let them consult W. Morton, Two Creeks, Man. "My first cutting got spoiled with constant rain," he writes The Guide. "I thought it was entirely spoiled, as it was quite black and withered, but the cattle ate it readily. I pulled it in to the barnyard in loaded racks and let the stock eat it off the racks. Well cured sweet clover I consider better feed value than any hay I ever fed. Cut some of it with oat sheaves and you will find that the stock dispose of the mixture without any waste of clover or sheaves."

"I scarify my sweet clover seed by running it through the crusher, but scarifying is not absolutely essential as I have found by sowing unscarified seed a little thicker. In 1923 I had 25 loads off five acres."

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Mrs. M. Farquhar, Hazelwood, Sask."

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Spasmodic Croup

Auld's Bees

Bee-keeping may be new to Saskatchewan, but the deputy-minister keeps his store of first-hand information abreast of the times

HAVING acquired a brief and somewhat limited acquaintance with bees by buying a full colony in May, 1924, I became ambitious to extend my operations in 1925, and placed an order for some two-pound packages with a firm which I was informed by an expert bee-keeper could be relied upon to furnish good stock. My order was placed with the stipulation that delivery was to be made by the first week of May—a time when we have a fair amount of dandelion in bloom here—and the bees arrived in good order on May 6.

My equipment consisted chiefly of new hives and frames with foundation, but I had also two supers of drawn comb and enough frames of honey to give one to each newly hived colony but one. This, I consider, simplified my work very materially. I have read of packages being hived on foundation, but it is not a job for a beginner, especially early in the season before the honey-flow has well begun; and, if one waits until June to get bees, there is no particular object in buying packages, as nuclei can be had at a reasonable price for later delivery.

Before my bees arrived I had my hives nailed together and painted and everything in readiness for my guests, but it was with a feeling bordering on fear and trembling that I undertook to release the bees from their travelling cases. I began, however, by sprinkling sugar syrup on the wire sides of the shipping cases, which gave them a change of food and quieted them. Then in the evening I transferred them to their new homes by quietly prying off the lid, carefully removing the cage containing the queen, which I hung between frames of drawn comb, and placing the shipping case, with the bees still in it, into the hive, from which enough combs had been lifted to enable the cage to be inserted. The queen cage was plugged at the candy end, with a cork, to prevent the release of the queen before the bees reached their destination. This cork I removed before putting the cage in the hive.

For the package which I was not able to supply with a comb of honey I gave frames of drawn comb, into which, as they lay flat, I had poured sugar syrup. As a few cold days followed the hiving of the bees and I feared the supply of syrup was inadequate, I gave a quart of syrup in a Boardman entrance feeder, but found that bees from another colony were robbing and that considerable of the syrup was going elsewhere. A better way of feeding when there is no honeyflow is by means of a division



F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan

board feeder, or a friction top pail with perforated lid inverted over the frames and used with a super. Should feeding be done with the pail during a cold spell with freezing temperature at night a division board to restrict the space occupied by the bees and sacks to cover the pail and frames would be desirable to conserve heat and prevent brood becoming chilled.

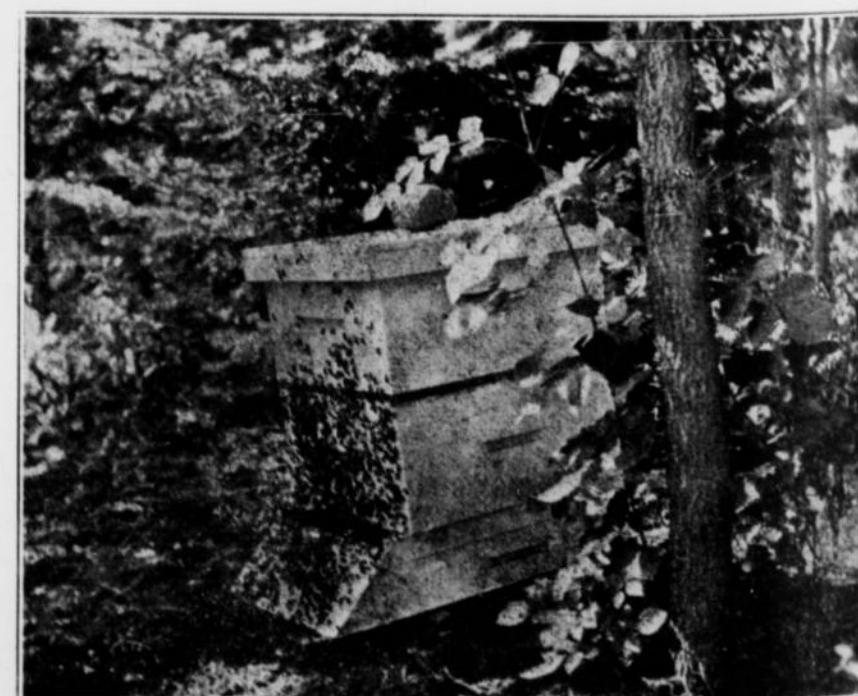
When I examined the hives, three or four days later, I used a little smoke to quiet the bees, and found that only one of the six queens had been released. The others I liberated by prying off the screen at the opposite end of the queen cage. Each of the six queens was accepted by the bees, and with one exception proved to be good ones.

Some of the bees seemed to retain an affection for their temporary home and were reluctant to leave it, so the shipping cases were then removed from the hives after an attempt had been made to shake the bees from them. The cases, with what bees remained, were then left in front of their respective hives and were soon vacated.

The chief advantage, in getting packages of bees from the south, is that they can be had at a date which will permit them to build up to a strong colony by the beginning of the main honeyflow. My packages arrived at a time when the dandelion was in bloom, and in three to four weeks there was an abundance of maple, caragana, and wild fruit blooms, so that, though they started without much honey, they soon had ample stores to meet all needs.

In spite of the honeyflow being very poor in August, my six packages drew out an average of 25 combs each and produced an average surplus of 97

Continued on Page 16



A May package casts a swarm in July at Mr. Auld's apiary

Planting for Beauty

W. R. Leslie, superintendent Morden Experiment Station, tells how to plant so that a beautiful effect may be secured

MORE than sixty years ago a great novelist wrote that whenever you see a flower in a cottage garden, or a bird-cage at the window, you may feel sure that the cottagers are better and wiser than their neighbors who are without these possessions. Environment reacts on people's natures in inestimable degree. There is a wealth of ornamental material available for use in adorning the landscape surroundings of our prairie homes. Much of this will flourish with but a little careless attention. In securing a pleasing effect with trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, the old dictum holds good, that the most difficult part is the getting started at it.

The plan printed gives a possible arrangement which would provide shelter and color the year round. Fragrance would be produced in plenty through the blooming seasons, and again in the autumn when the foliage of many plants and the scented fruits of Pembina, elders and many other shrubs emit their volatile oils, as post-maturity developments occur.

It has been said that the finest of all art is landscape art. It is full of life and continual change. There are scores of arrangements that might be worked out for any home grounds. The larger the grounds, the wider the choice of treatments.

In our territory, where the leaves are off the trees for so much of the year, the first consideration would be that of securing a winter-garden effect. We seek color and life in our winter scenery. It is easily secured. Many hardy plants have bright-colored barks. There is a considerable list of evergreen coniferous trees and shrubs. A number of our trees retain their fruits far into the winter. Among our landscape treasures for winter coloring are the native white birch, Aspen poplar, Mountain ash, willows, dogwoods, lilacs and native fruit-bearing shrubs, as well as such native vines as wild hops, Virginia creeper, wild grape, clematis and Bitter Sweet, which carry fruits and seeds through the depth of winter.

An open lawn is desired. This may be framed as in the plan, with trees and shrubs set in well-tilled soil, which has its border in flowing lines. In some of the bays, nooks may be devoted to flowers, some hardy herbaceous perennials, and others of annual nature. Cut flowers for the embellishment of the living-room and other parts of the house may be judiciously cut from the borders during most of the season without severely impairing the charm of the landscape.

Short list of flowers are outlined:

Hardy herbaceous perennials: Peonies, aquilegia, grass pinks, campanula car-

pathica, dwarf blue delphiniums, tall delphiniums, Maltese Cross lychis, lychis haenae, Oriental poppy, agrostemma coronaria, liatris spicata, achillea ptarmica, sedum spectabile, pansies, tulips, bearded iris, tiger lilies, bulbiferum, elegans and concolor lilies, day lillies, clematis recta, herbae spiraea, St. Egwin aster, cerasium tomentosum, bleeding heart, golden glow, gaillardia, false dragon head, platycodon, pyrethrums, heleniums, inula, statice latifolia, gypsophila, eringium, echinops, monk's hood, phlox subulata, and Mme. Lingard phlox.

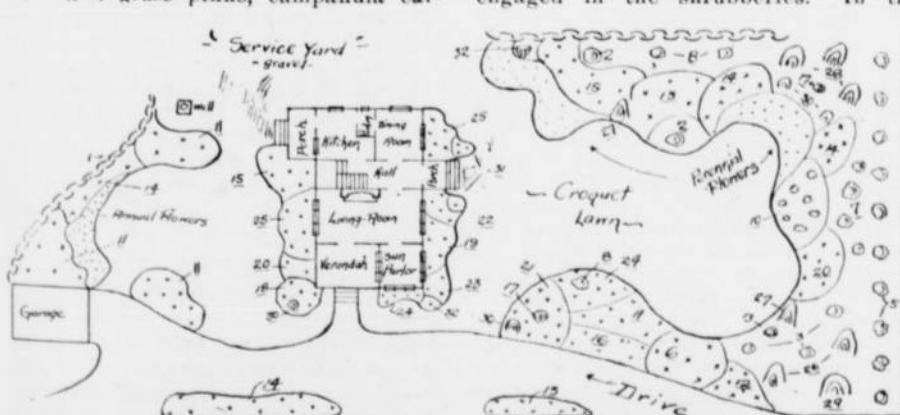
Two popular flowers that are commonly treated as perennial, as they tend to self seed, and although acting as biennials, serve as perennials, are Hollyhock and Sweet William.

Annual flowers: Queen of the Market asters, Orange King and Lemon Queen marigolds, French marigolds, African marigolds, candytuft, annual chrysanthemum, Clarkia elegans, Clarkia pulchella, snapdragon, coreopsis, cosmea, eschscholtzia, linaria, annual lupine, matricaria, mignonette, nasturtium, nemesia, Drummond phlox, Shirley poppy, salpiglossis, scabious, Stella sunflowers, Swan River daisy, Sweet Sultan, zinnia, verbena, Ten-Weeks stocks, godetia, lavatera splendens, annual delphinium and sweet peas.

When it comes to trees and shrubs a fairly extensive list is found in the plan. Many small dabs or islands or shrubs give a poor effect. It is much better when the planting is continuous. By planting clumps of a variety together and clump fitting in with clump, a pleasing result may be had, and the whole shrubbery border will present variation in color, form, seasonal colorings, and also in skyline and in depth of foreground.

A most trying situation for shrubs is about a building as foundation planting. Air currents are deflected by tree plantings but tend to whirl about a building, causing drying of moisture and lashing of branches, and rapid changes of temperature. This is an added reason for having the plantings about the house more or less continuous as in the plan drawn.

Hundreds of farms on which the houses are without a bush or shrub or vine about them, will this spring witness activity in preparation for ornamental planting. Once the soil is in good tilth there is no point in procrastination. When planted, the trees and shrubs will be growing whether the owner be awake or sleeping, and as time goes will prove an increasing delight to the householders. When conditions are too wet for field work there will be opportunity to become engaged in the shrubberies. In the



The details of the ornamental planting scheme suggested by Mr. Leslie

The following numbers correspond to the numbers in the illustration:

1. Caragana Hedge.
2. Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch.
3. White Birch, Native.
4. Mountain Ash.
5. Laurel-Leaf Willow.
6. Britzensis Willow.
7. Russian Golden Willow
8. Siberian Crab.
9. Native Elm.
10. Ginnalian Maple.
11. Native Fruits.
12. Red Dogwood.
13. Tartarian Honeysuckle.
14. Lilac.
15. Red Elder.
16. Sumach.
17. Russian Olive.
18. Siberian Almond.
19. Cotoneaster, Red-Berried
20. Buffalo Berry.
21. Russian Sand Thorn.
22. Albert Regels Honeysuckle
23. Lead Plant.
24. Spiraea.
25. Roses.
26. White Spruce.
27. Koster's Blue Spruce
28. Scotch Pine.
29. Jack Pine.
30. Dwarf Mountain Pine.
31. Common Juniper
32. Savin Juniper
33. Vines.

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Make More Money on Poultry! Don't Let your Baby Chicks Die!

TODAY, you can raise all your baby chicks. You don't need to have them die. You don't need to have them get chilled to death, crowded to death, and overheated. You don't need to have your profits wiped out. You can save your chicks and your profits.

If you want to make more money on your poultry, write us today. We'll send you the new Brooder Book. It tells how to raise all your chicks; how to keep them from dying; how to double and treble your profits. This book is free. Write for it now.

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single chick in the brood. There's no chilling, no crowding, no overheating. Every raisable chick develops into a profitable bird.

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P. T. Legare Co., Ltd., Quebec.

long summer evenings it will be an agreeable change to hoe among the blossom-laden plants, and the hoer will be heeding the advice of the late Mme. Sarah Bernhardt: "Rest from one kind of work by doing another."

By improving our home surroundings we will be nourishing an affection for the soil, doing the neighbors a good turn by giving them a pleasant prospect to gaze upon as they drive by, and by giving them an example to emulate. For ourselves we will be doing most. We will be developing our innermost nature, which is the most important part after all, being the only possessions ultimately carried with us on the long trip to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

[This is the third and last article of this series, by Mr. Leslie, on Farmstead Planning, which commenced in The Guide of February 3.]

Suspicious

She: "Isn't it a nuisance, dear Mother sent me a recipe for some wonderful floor polish, but I've mislaid it."

He (tasting soup suspiciously): "Are you sure you mislaid it, darling?" —The Passing Show (London).

"Waiter, what is this on the bill?" "Bungalow fluff sir, at forty cents a portion." "But what is it?" "Formerly cottage pudding, sir, at fifteen." —Judge.

Peggy (who has patiently watched Daddy fill in his income-tax papers): "Don't you put any kisses at the end of your letters, Daddy?" —Passing Show.

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for that reason is never sold in bulk. Your grocer sells this delicious blend. Try SALADA.



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CROWN
BRAND
CORN SYRUP**

The CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED MONTREAL

Auld's Bees

Continued from Page 14

pounds. One of these colonies produced only 50 pounds; the queen, being a poor one, was superseded.

In comparison with the packages, I may cite my experience with six three-frame nuclei which I received on June 12, when there was a good honeyflow and my package colonies were working in the supers. These also drew out all of their combs and produced an average surplus of 53 pounds. My best package produced 120 pounds and my best nucleus 81 pounds. Considering the date of delivery, I think my nuclei did remarkably well, in view of the honeyflow in August being so light. August in 1924 was a good month and produced most of our surplus of that season.

Had August honeyflow been greater in 1925, the difference between packages and nuclei would probably have been less. This experience covers only one season, but it suggests to me that a beginner who wants to buy package bees can get along safely if he understands the instructions of experienced men and follows those instructions carefully. Otherwise he had better begin with a full colony or a nucleus or two, which will prove less terrifying than packages, at the start.

Reprinted by courtesy from the American Bee Journal, January, 1926

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

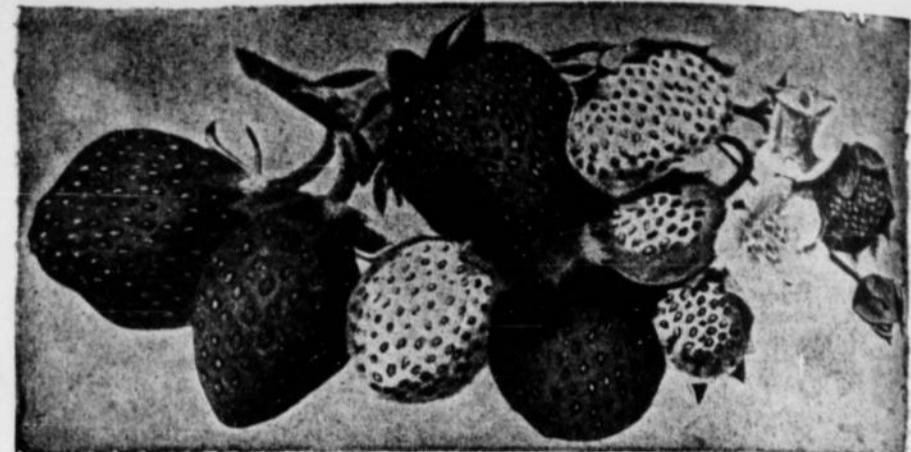
Melita that same evening to attend a U.F.M. meeting there, one member of which took part in a debate on the Hudson Bay route, but arrived back at Eunola about 1 a.m. when the dance was at its full height of merriment. We are still adding to our membership and expect this to be the best year yet.

S. C. Dawes, secretary Fairfax U.F.M., reports re-organization of the local with every promise of a most successful year. A membership drive which resulted in the local doubling its last year's membership has already been made and another canvass of the district is to be made shortly. A car load of coal is being handled co-operatively by the local and seed grain shipped in.

Two new Junior U.F.M. locals were organized last week. Grosse Isle is carrying on under the leadership of Mrs. T. Lefley and S. G. Harris. The other Junior local was organized at Lidstone with 10 enthusiastic members and two leaders. This local is procuring a copy of the constitution for each member and is looking forward to spending one evening in the form of a Mock Trial.

Mrs. W. H. Breton, the treasurer of Silverton U.F.W.M. sends in membership dues to Central for 40 members, while Mrs. T. Rodgers, secretary of Graysville U.F.W.M. sends in dues for 20 and states their membership drive resulted in a total of 65 members including both men and women.

E. D. Magwood and F. Parker, held a very successful series of meetings in the Souris district last week, in the interests of the U.F.M. and wheat pool. Mr. Magwood reports that there was a sign-up for the association of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the community at the following points. Kirkwood, Otter, Hazeldean, Mountainside, Wassewa and Desford. Two new locals were also formed, one at Song River, with Mr. Horrocks as secretary, and the other at Lyon Hall, with F. S. Jones, as president.



Everbearing strawberries as they appear in October

The Champion Strawberry

An everbearing variety of exceptional quality which produces berries the first year of planting

By W. R. Leslie, superintendent Morden Experiment Station

THE Barefoot Boy had his healthy face heightened in color by the juice of the strawberries he had gathered. Children are almost without exception fond of this fruit, the Creator's Masterpiece of the berry tribes. Whereas many joys of childhood are wont to pall the adult, the strawberry retains its charm and popularity until the individual has journeyed into oldest age. The strawberry is a splendid blessing!

One of landmark periods of each passing year used to be the arrival of strawberry season in June. How the treats of fresh strawberries out-of-hand, and fresh strawberries-and-cream were relished, and how it was regretted that the fresh strawberry season was of such short duration. Then came refrigerator cars and imported strawberries. This fruit, however, was, and is, expensive.

In 1898, Samuel Cooper, of Delevan, New York, had the gumption to observe and propagate an everbearing strawberry in his patch of the Bismarck variety. This progenitor of a valuable new race was called the Pan-American, and it is the father Adam of our many excellent everbearing sorts of today.

June-bearing strawberries under favorable conditions of moisture and temperature, such as found in Southern California, tend to become double cropers, giving a spring crop and an autumn crop. That is, all varieties tend to become more or less everbearing in the tropical south. However, such generosity was not for us in the north until the Pan-American came into our possession. Now, in 1926 and 1927, it is possible for every keeper of a good prairie garden to have fresh strawberries—the aerie of home-grown fruit delicacies—from June until King Frost blasts tender crops in autumn.

A partial survey of American everbearing strawberries reveals three outstanding varieties. Kindly note the pointedness of their names. Pan-American (all American) became available 23 years ago. Progressive (a distinct improvement over its predecessors) was introduced in 1911, and increased the popularity of this type of strawberries. As Progressive was a good plant maker it was the cause of a general lowering of plant prices of everbearing strawberries. It was the first variety to be really successful in giving heavy crops of fruit throughout the summer and early autumn months. Champion (the world's champion) is the third and last. This variety has been planted but for a few years and being without a peer, has been qualifying for its title. All champions fail sooner or later, but "to the victor belongs the spoils," and as it is fitting that homage be paid while the individual retains the laurels, we will consider briefly here, this variety.

Champion Strawberry—A true everbearer of the Progressive type. It may not be as vigorous a plant maker as Progressive, but, nevertheless, is not to be greatly faulted on this feature. Plants set out in spring of 1924 averaged between seven and eight young rooted plantlets each by autumn. The new plantation set out in 1925 did somewhat better in point of plant making.

The fruit is of attractive conical shape, rich, red color, of the good quality of Progressive, but larger in size, and reports from many sources give it credit for being much more productive.

From 300 plants from the Eastern States, set out in 1924, at the Morden Experiment Station, 80 per cent. grew, and after blooms were kept off until July, the plants bore steadily until severe frost in November. On November 1, five and a half quarts of fruit were picked. It has proven at Morden more productive than Perfection, Progressive, Superb, Duluth or Forward.

A patch of Champion set out in 1924 gave an acre yield of 3,816½ quarts in 1925. The highest yield of all varieties was Kellogg's Marvel, with 4,874½ quarts per acre. Statistics show that average yield of strawberries in North America to be 1,700 quarts per acre. And, although under intensive culture and irrigation as high as 27,000 quarts per acre has been recorded, it will be admitted that the local yields in 1925 without irrigation and with a number of gaps in the plantings are satisfactory and pleasing.

It should be noted that the Champion is of good size for an everbearer, of excellent flavor, a good cooking quality, is a fair plant maker, a heavy producer of berries, and it possesses that first of all essentials for our prairies—hardiness. Moreover, it is distinctly an everbearer and at the present time lives up to its name of Champion.

The strawberry is a shallow-rooted herbaceous perennial. The chief limiting factor in its culture is moisture. With our rich prairie soil, we would be able to grow record-breaking crops if it were not for the comparative lack of moisture at critical periods of the year. Where irrigation is feasible strawberry growing should prove a lucrative enterprise on the prairie. The cheapest home-grown strawberries (and this is the class of best quality), during the past season, was 25 cents per quart, whereas in the summer and autumn the berries were in good demand at 40 cents and 50 cents per quart. Everbearers take longer to pick but because of advantage in price, the prospect of growing a surplus for sale is attractive to many people.

The everbearing strawberry is like the high producing hen or the heavily productive dairy cow—a highly organized individual that demands close care to get gratifying results. Champion strawberries like an equitable supply of moisture throughout the season and very rich soil. If either need be lacking results will be a distinct handicap to the everbearing habit.

Frenchman: "Ah, Madame, your singing was zee most wonderful thing!"

Hostess (modestly): "No, no Count; the credit should go to my accompanist."

Frenchman: "Quite so, Madame, but zee Frenchman is always zee gentle man." —Yale Record.

MASSEY-HARRIS

STIFF TOOTH CULTIVATOR

UNEQUALLED FOR
DESTROYING WEEDS



The Massey-Harris No. 15 has several features which appeal to the man who wants a Stiff-Tooth Cultivator that will kill the weeds and leave a well-tilled seed bed. The

Great Clearance for Trash

gives a wide zig-zag passage for weeds, stubble, straw, etc. and the arrangement of the frame allows the exceptional high lift for the teeth.

Provision is made for shallow or deep cultivation and the pressure levers are convenient and easy to operate. A board is provided for a foot rest which makes it more comfortable for the operator.

Keep the Weeds Down

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- 11 Tooth, 8 Ft.
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Power Lift Only

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Farm Cured Hams and Bacon

Well chosen methods of preserving pork products and care in their application will turn out a truly delectable commodity

B EING a reader of your valuable paper, I gain much useful information, and can perhaps help some of my fellow readers with the method I take in curing my beefs and hams.

Our men folks do the killing and the girls and myself do the cutting up and curing. We don't like to handle the meat if frozen, so it is cut down as soon as it has been thoroughly cooled, since it keeps better. We cut the hams and shoulders, trimming nicely; then the sides are boned. If very fat we trim off all superfluous fat for rendering as it saves any waste at table, since some don't eat it.

After it is nicely pared and trimmed, and all the scraps laid aside for the food-chopper, with the lard in the kettle ready for rendering, rub the hams and shoulders and sides with a mixture of salt and a little saltpetre, going well in and around the bones. We have a board set slantwise on which we place the pieces to drip for 24 hours.

Then we make a brine of, say, eight pounds of salt, three pounds of sugar and four ounces of saltpetre and four gallons of water to every hundred pounds of pork—which makes a very nice, mild cure.

Boil water, saltpetre and sugar, skim well and when cool dissolve salt in it. First place hams in brine, rind side up, then shoulders, and lastly the sides. Cover with brine. We have a wooden lid which we place on top of the meat and a big stone is placed on

top of that again to keep the pork under the brine.

Turn the pork once a week and wash brine in case it sours. The hams are left in for five weeks if they are heavy and the sides for three weeks. Now lift out, wash in warm water, and hang up to dry in a cool, dry place for a week.

Having no smoke-house we use Smokine, and find it excellent. Paint the hams—one side at a time—leave for an hour and paint the other side, leaving until dry. Hang up for a week then paint again in the same way, hang up for another week, then they are ready for use, and believe me, they are just as choice as the primest hams on the market.

From the sides I take off all the rind, dry thoroughly, then spice them with a mixture of nutmeg, allspice and a little sugar; roll up and tie with strong twine, hanging up to drip. In a week or so they are ready for use and have a delicious flavor from the spice. The reason for taking off the rind is that it makes the bacon much easier to slice.

If not required for immediate use get some cheesecloth bags and place hams in them after they have been rolled in strong brown paper. The bags are now painted with the following: three pounds Barium sulphate, one ounce glue, half ounce chrome yellow, half pound flour. Dissolve glue by heating, stir flour into half a pint of water and add chrome yellow, bring to boil and add Barium sulphate,

slowly. This will keep the hams indefinitely.

Scraps are all put through the food-chopper, with the exception of any blood-specked pieces. Spice, salt and leave for 24 hours, then the sausage filler makes its appearance. Clean all the small casings by washing well and draw through a very small nut, which method will remove any matter in the inside of the casings.

When the casings are all filled and you want to keep them for summer use, fry in hot lard, put into crock and cover with lard, set aside until cool, then cover the crock with brown paper, gummed on the edges. These sausages are so handy during threshing, and they really do keep all summer.

Next comes the shanks and head. Wash in salt water, then boil until the meat leaves the bones. Strain liquid, chop meat and mix with liquid, season and pour up for headcheese. Then render lard—leaf lard first and so on until finished. By doing thus, we do not lose or waste a vestige of pork and also we can have the primest hams and bacons.

When we butcher a steer I take the rump, bone and dry-salt it with a mixture of salt, sugar and a little saltpetre, put into a crock and turn every four days in the liquid gathered, for two weeks. Take out, wipe and dry, spice and roll, hang up to drip, and this is my method of curing beef ham.—Mrs. James King, Runnymede, Sask.

Sweet Potatoes

To The Guide reader who asks why his sweet potatoes are a failure, W. R. Leslie answers from the Morden Experiment Station:

"It would seem that your reader's trouble was that of lack of sufficient

heat in his hot-bed. Ordinary commercial sweet potatoes from the fruit stores have done well with us. Place tubers in a hot-bed, covering same with about two or three inches of soil. In five or six weeks' time you should have husky shoots about a foot long, sturdy and well-rooted, and all ready to be broken off and planted out.

"There are varieties of sweet potatoes. Early strains are to be preferred in Manitoba. We do not know where to secure the same, except from experimenters and experimental stations in the central states."

C.N.R. Forage Crop Cars

The itinerary of the forage crop and poultry cars which will tour Manitoba, beginning March 1, has just been announced by the Canadian National Railways, under whose auspices the cars are being operated in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College.

Following are the points to be visited by the cars and the dates:

Notre Dame de Lourdes, March 1; Sperling, March 2; Roseisle, March 3; Greenway, March 4; Neelin, March 5; Russell, March 6; Clanwilliam, March 9; Rossburn, March 10; Erickson, March 11; Oakburn, March 12; Neepawa, March 13; Swan River, March 14; Benito, March 16; Swan River, March 16; Ethelbert, March 17; Bowsman, March 17; Swan River, March 18; Minitonas, March 19; Sifton Junction, March 20; Winnipegosis, March 20; Ste. Rose, March 22; Sifton, March 23; Rokeby, March 24; Ochre River, March 25; Dauphin, March 25; Makaroff, March 26; Gilbert Plains, March 27; Roblin, March 29; Gladstone, March 30; McCreary, March 31; Plumas, April 1; Portage la Prairie, April 2; Langruth, April 2; Portage la Prairie, April 3; Oakville, April 3; Grosse Isle, April 5; Ashern, April 5; Erickson, April 6; Ste. Anne, April 7; Giroux, April 8; St. Jean, April 9; Ste. Agathe, April 10; Piney, April 12; Tolstoi, April 13; Vita, April 14; Winnipeg, April 15.

PIMPLES WERE VERY PAINFUL

On Forehead, Cheeks and Chin. Cuticura Heals.

"My face began breaking out with pimples, first my forehead, then cheeks and chin, and it was an awful looking sight. The pimples were hard and red and after a time came to a head and scaled over. They were very painful at times and the trouble lasted about three months."

"I tried different remedies without any benefit. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I was completely healed after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Algot Lundgren, McCord, Wis., Aug. 12, 1924.

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Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c; Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

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Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 416E Main St., Adams, N.Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating application. Just put it on the rupture and the muscles begin to tighten; they begin to bind together so that the opening closes naturally and the need of a support or truss or appliance is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you what is the use of wearing supports all your life? Why suffer this nuisance? Why run the risk of gangrene and such dangers from a small and innocent little rupture, the kind that has thrown thousands on the operating table! A host of men and women are daily running such risk just because their ruptures do not hurt nor prevent them from getting around. Write at once for this free trial, as it is certainly a wonderful thing and has aided in the cure of ruptures that were as big as a man's two fists. Try and write at once using the coupon below.

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You may send me, entirely free, a sample treatment of your stimulating application for Rupture.

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The Red-backed Cutworm

Continued from Page 8

spring. The eggs are very small, each smaller than the head of a common pin, and hence almost impossible to find in the soil. The newly hatched worms are likewise very small, but grow at an increasing rate as the soil grows warmer. About the middle of May in normal years they have become large enough to make their presence known by damage to young plants. Although cutworms are rather general feeders, there are important differences in the attractiveness of various kinds of plants, as well as in the ability of some plants to recover from moderate injury. Small weed seedlings are perhaps the favorite food, and in destroying these cutworms often do some good. Nearly all garden plants, except potatoes, are severely damaged. In fields, sweet clover, flax, sunflowers and corn, are exceedingly attractive in the seedling stages, and the injury to these crops is very severe because they have no power of recovery when once cut. Even second-year sweet clover is frequently badly killed out or seriously retarded. The damage caused to wheat, oats, barley and rye is often very severe, particularly during dry weather, but never as serious as in the case of the other crops mentioned. This is partly because the Red-backed cutworm will seldom feed on these cereals,



Cutworm parasitized by
Bacillus
(After Gibson, Entomological Branch Bulletin No. 10)

once they have passed the tender seedling stage, and partly because the cereals have great powers of recovery when only moderately damaged and especially when weather conditions are favorable for their rapid growth. It is interesting to know that these cutworms have been repeatedly observed to feed on poisoned bait even when abundant seedlings of favored food plants were available.

Cutworms of this species come above the surface of the soil at night in search of food, and usually feed above the surface at this time. Sometimes when a plant is found the cutworm burrows beside it and cuts it off just below the surface, often dragging the leaves down into the burrow to feed on them. In dry warm soil the cutting sometimes occurs just above the seed. Sometimes, with plants which do not wilt rapidly, a cutworm may feed thus on a single plant for several days. Or the cutworm may move along a close-set row beneath the surface. Usually, however, the cutworms come to the surface nearly every warm night, especially when the surface is slightly moist, and it is this habit which makes baiting possible. The Red-backed cutworms are not "armyworms," for when on the surface they move about aimlessly, and migration is slow and haphazard. The cutworms have been observed to remain for some weeks in an area they had eaten so bare that they gnawed bits of stubble and dried hard leaves to assuage their hunger. These habits must be studied at night, as this cutworm seldom is seen above the surface until darkness is almost complete. Under some circumstances, the Red-backed cut-

worms lose these nocturnal habits, and are seen almost in armies, moving on the surface in midday even in bright hot sunlight. Indeed, the use of a plow furrow on rare occasions has proved of value in order to stop their migration. In our experience, the great majority of such cutworms were affected by disease or parasites, and were feeding but little.

Natural and Artificial Control

The observing reader will have noted in the above discussion that certain of the habits described make possible certain methods of control. He will have expected also that, with its great powers of increase, this species would be continually in outbreak numbers were it not that nature's agencies normally keep it in check. The subject of parasites, predators and disease is indeed very interesting. These two phases of the subject will be discussed in subsequent articles in The Guide.

Planning for the Spring Hatch

It will soon be time to plan for your summer's poultry campaign, if only on paper. Wise poultry raisers are even now looking over their flocks with a view to picking out the best-laying hens and the male birds to put in their breeding pens.

If you want to get a good pree for your poultry it is wise to plan to hatch them early, for it is the early broiler that brings in the money. If you raise our chicks in a brooder and hatch them in an incubator the problem is more than half solved, for then there is no erratic old hen to leave the eggs to become chilled in the early spring days and nights; or there is little bother about getting early cluckers or mothers to take the chicks. I have tried out all methods, from nature to incubators, and find that taking it all in all the incubator and the brooder is best. Even if you are not figuring on selling broilers the earlier you hatch your chicks the finer flock you will have, and this all counts, especially if you are trying pure-bred stuff and expect to sell the pullets and cockerels in the fall.

As the first hatch is usually the most difficult on account of unfavorable weather, possible infertility of eggs and numerous other causes, the utmost care has to be taken to have your incubator in perfect working order and to make all conditions surrounding the hatch as favorable as possible.

I always give my incubators a thorough overhauling early in the spring in plenty of time before starting operations. Sometimes it is in perfect shape, but more often I find that there are some new repairs needed. By taking time by the forelock these repairs are ordered and on hand long before the machine is needed.

Assuming that you have cleaned your machines well before you have put them away in a dry, clean place, you will need to give it a thorough cleaning just the same before it is ready for the season's business. It it has been stored in a damp place be sure that you have it well dried and sweetened up before you start. Oil all the hinges and clasps, as all should work smoothly. I like to start each hatch with a fresh, new wick, for then I am positive that my lamp will not smoke, and all will go well. Check up on your thermometer and see that it registers accurately, that may make a big difference later on.

No matter how long I have had a particular machine I always practice with the machine a few days before

Continued from Page 23

Builds up weak bodies



"Headaches, nervousness and dizzy spells were frequent. I wasted to 89 lbs. After sixth bottle of Tanlac, weigh 101 lbs, eat and sleep normally again, have no aches or nervousness." Mlle. Jeanne Aubin, 1946 Chateaubriand Ave., Montreal.

From Mother Nature's storehouse we have gathered the roots, barks and herbs which are compounded under the famous Tanlac formula, to make Tanlac.

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Send your name and address for a generous trial bottle of D. D. D. The first touch from this trial will give you instant relief no matter how long you have suffered. Mail your name today for trial bottle. (Enclose 10c to cover packing and postage.) D. D. D. Company, 2747 Lyall Ave., Toronto.

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Tells Safe, Certain, Speedy Relief for Acid Indigestion

So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, gas, sourness, stomach-ache and inability to retain food, are in probably nine cases out of ten, simply evidence that excessive secretion of acid is taking place in the stomach, causing the formation of gas and acid indigestion.

Gas distends the stomach and causes that full, oppressive, burning feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the excess development or secretion of acid.

To stop or prevent this souring of the food contents of the stomach and to neutralize the acid, and make it bland and harmless, a teaspoonful of Bisulrat Magnesia, a good and effective corrector of acid stomach, should be taken in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water after eating or whenever gas, sourness or acidity is felt. This sweetens the stomach and neutralizes the acidity in a few moments, and is a perfectly harmless and inexpensive remedy to use.

An anti-acid, such as Bisulrat Magnesia, which can be obtained from any druggist in either powder or tablet form enables the stomach to do its work properly without the aid of artificial digestants. Magnesia comes in several forms, so be certain to ask for and take only Bisulrat Magnesia, which is especially prepared for the above purpose.

The Guide's New Serial

THE TREASURE OF HO

Will commence in the issue of

MARCH 3

Do not miss the opening instalment of this story, by L. Adams Beck. The plot is laid in China. The story is one that immediately grips and holds the interest of the reader as it has to do with court intrigue of the Empress' palace, with Chinese mysticism, while all through it is threaded a charming love story.



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Wrigley's, after every meal, benefits teeth, breath, appetite and digestion.

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By JOHN BRACKEN

A complete manual on all field crops, common to Western Canadian farmers. Discusses varieties and their suitability for different sections and conditions; covers fully best methods of handling each crop from soil preparation to harvesting. Written by Western Canada's leading crop authority and in simple language anyone can understand. Combines the best practical experience with the latest scientific information. Written solely with the idea of enabling the average farmer to get the greatest profit from the crops he grows.

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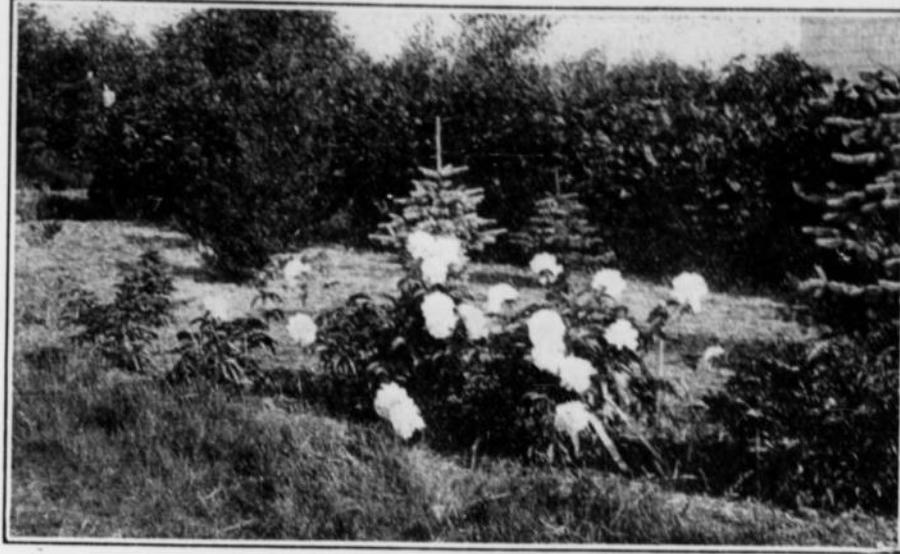
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Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address: Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

Read the Classified Section
pages 25-6-7-8 for Bargains



A few choice specimens in Mr. Heyer's plantation

The Peony

A glorious perennial flower
By A. Heyer, Neville, Sask.

PEONIES are among the very best herbaceous perennial flowers that are hardy on our western prairies. The variation of color and form in peonies is beyond description. The perfume of many of them is very pleasant and distinct during the blooming season, the aroma meeting you during June and July, quite a distance away from the garden. The peony is practically as hardy as rhubarb, and while it benefits by good attention it will stand a good deal of neglect. Once planted it lasts for a lifetime and year after year throws out its beautiful blooms, which are not only a delight in the garden but are among the most excellent and long-lasting of cut flowers.

Peonies are propagated by dividing the roots every three or four years, either in the fall between September 15 and freeze-up, or in the very early spring. Peonies propagated by divisions come true, peonies grown from seed never come true, and it is a long process to grow peonies from seed.

We find that peonies here, on the prairie, in our location, are better off protected from the west and southwest. They should be planted in a sunny location some distance away from buildings and trees, and delight in a rich, loamy well-drained soil, and should have clean cultivation during the growing season.

The best time for planting peonies is in the fall, after the middle of September, or in the very early spring (May) before growth has begun. The peony roots or root divisions should be set in the soil so that the top buds are from one and one-half to two inches below the surface. This is to ensure plenty of moisture and prevent heaving by frost in the winter. Peonies should never be planted closer than three feet from each other, and for some of the more vigorous varieties four feet apart each way is more satisfactory.

No manure should ever be allowed to come into contact with the root at the time of planting. It is well, after freeze-up in the fall, to put about six inches of well-rotted manure over the top of the peony and extending about two feet on each side of the plant. This covering we find is better left undisturbed in the spring until about May 10, and then dug into the ground with a fork. Our experience is that it is necessary to maintain this covering until near the middle of May to afford protection against frost. If this covering is removed earlier the peony plant begins to grow at a very low temperature. The flower stems will soon appear above the ground, and in a few warm days the flower buds will be formed. Everything will be looking fine and you will be watching the wonderful growth when along comes a cold night in the later part of May. In a few days the small flower buds turn black and dry up and the beautiful blooms have been lost for that season. This can be prevented

by the method of leaving the mulch until the middle of May, as described.

We find that the following standard varieties are very reliable: Whites Fesiva Maxima and Alavanche; Pink Golden Harvest and Jeanne d'Arc (Joan of Arc); Reds, Felix Crousse and Karl Rosenfield.

A Striking Parallel

Part 1

The professional crews out seeking election Announce "we've attained the height of perfection;"

"You farmers, though experts at handling a plow,
Or digging potatoes, or milking a cow,
Have brains quite subnormal, which never were meant

To control a provincial government.
So why not give up all this worry and fuss,
And leave these important matters to us."

"We're brilliant, and faithful, and honest,
and good;
Can handle your business as business men
should;

Will conduct affairs in a marvellous way,
On half the expenses you now have to pay;
While all that we ask of you farmers to do,
Is believe that our lives are devoted to you.
Then come out to the polls and give us your
vote;

The result will be striking and worthy of
note."

Part 2

The fox sat and gazed at the innocent hen,
As she scampered about in her fox-proof
pen,

Then he bowed to the hen in a courtly
style,

And bade her good morn with a friendly
smile.

"Pray, tell me, my dear, why they fasten
you in?
I call it an outrage a crime and a sin;
You should roam all about in the pure,
fresh air,
Instead of a slave and a prisoner there."

"Your brains must be addled, or else you
would fly
Out over the top, it is really not high.
Then forget your troubles and worry and
strife,

And travel with me where I'll show you
some life.

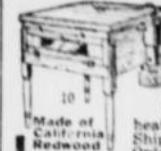
Believe me, my dear, I'm a fox of my word,
And never yet injured an innocent bird.
I'm clever and faithful and honest and true,
And my one aim in life is caring for you."

—G. F. Lee, Midnapore, Alta.

Mr. Partridge's Utopia

Continued on Page 9

in attendance of the absurdity, not to say stupidity, yes, criminality of the inhabitants of an area so richly endowed by nature as ours, with both material and mental resources—wealth of field, forest, mine and fishing ground, of courage, skill, intelligence and good-will—of the absurdity, I repeat, of a people situated as we are, permitting poverty, of all things, to persist among us and harass no inconsiderable portions of both our urban and rural population, I shall expect this bookish or ghostly conference to be followed by many real, lively, flesh-and-blood gatherings, to discover how best and quickest to enlist, organize, officer, train, equip and put in the field 'an army of the common good' to wage a successful, bloodless,



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"And to think, Mary, I owe it all to you! I might still be drudging along in the same old job if you hadn't urged me to send in that L.C.S. coupon!"

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life-giving, not life-taking, wealth-creating, not wealth-destroying, love-and-hope-inspiring, not hate-and-fear-engendering War on Poverty—physical, mental and spiritual."

Such is his vision. And he writes: "Mock it not. For 'where there is no vision the people perish!'" Nothing could be more characteristic of the man than that next in the book comes his portrait, as "The Convener," and beneath the portrait these lines, with the signature in fac-simile of his handwriting:

"While yet a boy I came across a list of names and their significations. Edward, I found, meant Guardian of Happiness, and Alexander, Helper of Men. Since when, I have striven, intermittently at least, to be not unworthy of the titles bestowed on me at my christening.

"Faithfully,
E. A. PARTRIDGE."

Some Characteristic Utterances

In turning over the pages of the earlier chapters of the book, we come upon such characteristic utterances by Mr. Partridge, as these:

"To me the Kingdom of Heaven suggests a Co-operative Commonwealth."

"Life isn't just a murky little millpond, stocked with bullheads, carp and suckers, prey for a few greedy pike, as our 'safe and sane', unimaginative, hard-headed, 'practical' men of affairs seem prone to think. Rather, it is a boundless ocean, with illimitable possibilities of growth and change within

its unfathomable depths and immeasurable breadths of being."

"Even the beasts of the field know enough to herd when things are normal, and to huddle when a storm threatens. Monkeys have been observed to cooperate to safely cross an alligator-infested stream. Shall we humans be content to be less resourceful than cows and monkeys?"

"We must not act like prize-fighters or panders, clothes-racks or courtesans. Let us keep in mind our destiny—we who are gods and goddesses in the making. I hold that we have lived before, and that we shall live again."

"The 'Baron of the Crag,' in his cruder form at least, has been dispossessed; and, believe me, the 'Baron of the Bag' will shortly be out of luck."

"Hirelings in the two-chambered federal parliament and in the nine dinky sub-parliaments, belching patriotism, still go through the solemn farce of pretending to pass laws in the interest of the common people."

After a quotation from an editorial in the Montreal Witness, which he describes as "our staid old Presbyterian, prohibitionist friend," he writes: "Dear Witness, can this be Canada? Hell's Fury! Pirates and Bloody Murder! Yo Ho—and a Bottle of Rum!" You exhort us unceasingly with hysterical howls to track down and destroy the tom cat, Intemperance, while this insatiable tiger, Capitalism, runs ravening among men, mangling its millions where the other takes its toll by tens."

"I believe that liberty can quickest be achieved by the destruction of the capitalist-competitive system in some definite area, and its replacement by communal co-operation under the shelter of an autonomous state frankly organized as a Co-operative Commonwealth. One country succeeding, many others would hasten to follow its example, and so the whole world would be redeemed. There seemed, and still seems to be no more favorable recruiting ground for Commonwealth soldiers, no more logical battle ground for the preliminary struggle for social justice and general well-being, no more suitable situation for a trial 'Co-operative State' than the big, sparsely settled, semi-wilderness, abounding in unused natural resources, which we call Western Canada."

"Great is the need for a Cromwellian Clean-up in Canada—a sort of Pride's Purge for our parliament—both upstairs and down."

The Commonwealth of "Coalsamao"

Coming to the co-operative commonwealth which Mr. Partridge, in his mind's eye, sees established in Western Canada, under the name "Coalsamao" (in which name you will find a syllable each for British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the part of Ontario west of Lake Superior, which Mr. Partridge takes into his Utopia), "a fully self-governed, self-constituted state, with a single one-chambered legislative and administrative body of 25 members in perpetual session. This body is the High Court of Control. The

population is to be divided into Camps of not less than 3,500, nor more than 7,000 persons of all ages. There are to be 25 Regional Assemblies in the Commonwealth. In Coalsamao there will be "very few laws—so few and so simple and understandable," that "the citizens are neither afflicted with lawsuits nor burdened with the maintenance of lawyers." "There are no contracts between citizens enforceable by law, nor obligations with which the law has any thing to do, if we except the natural mutual obligations of man and wife, parent and child, citizen and fellow-citizen, that have to do with the Ten Commandments." "No provision for the collection of rent, or interest, or recovery of a loan, or for redemption of a promise, whether dischargeable in services, in money, or in kind; but there are laws designed for the discouragement of offences against the dignity, liberty, mental and moral integrity and person of all citizens!" Teachers, physicians, surgeons, dentists, opticians, druggists, civil engineers, scientists, inventors and technicians of all sorts, to be in the public service, "under direction, where not in direction, of a local or a central authority," with all supplies and equipment for their various activities supplied by the public.

Farming to be "A Pleasant Romp"

"No sharp divisions along vocational lines, as farmers, craftsmen, professionals, housekeepers." "Nearly everybody" will take a hand in "agricultural and kindred pursuits which are seasonal in character and affected by day-to-day weather conditions, thus making more or less a pleasant romp of the work of preparing the ground, planting, seasonably cultivating, harvesting and storing the grains, fruits and vegetables." "With no rent, interest, taxes, profits, or lawyers' fees to pay, life is indeed shorn of most of its terrors for the cheerful worker." "No rich, no poor; everybody simply well-to-do." "No cultured, as contrasted with an uncultured, no leisured, as opposed to a working class." "A car for everyone that can use it." "A marvellous simplification in dress"—all wearing "uniforms that serve to indicate that the wearers are comrades, not competitors." No wearing of "feathers, fur and fantastic fabrics of all conceivable varieties of shade and diversity of pattern, with buttons and beads and buckles to match." "Women's dress no longer attenuated and abbreviated for the more effective display of sexual charms, it having come to be fully recognized that sexual interest, for the good of the individual and the race, stands in much greater need of being discouraged than inflamed!"

Rainbow-tinted Dream of Idealism

The present reviewer has marked many more passages for quotation, but surely the reader can need no further proof on Mr. Partridge's idealistic belief in the perfectibility of human nature, and must be impatient to learn how Mr. Partridge proposes to have his ideal Commonwealth brought into being. That it "can be done, and done quickly, here, now, in this generation, here, now, in this generation," Mr. Partridge proclaims stoutly. How? Not "by violence," he writes, but "by spreading a conviction of its desirability and the practicability of its establishment among my fellows by the printed page." "The people of each western province must be so fully converted to the new-old social doctrine this substitute system is based on, that a majority of those possessing the franchise will want to see the proposal become a fact, and will elect a legislature to collaborate with the other provincial legislatures to carry out their wishes."

Mr. Partridge, after painting in many pages an ideal Commonwealth, a State which is a rainbow-tinted dream, gives us nothing more definite in the way of working plans and specifications for making his dream a reality in this actual world in which we have our being. All Utopias are built by idealists as dream-structures on the foundation of "counsels of perfection." The spirit of the words: "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," does not yet prevail in the world. When it does, the perfect State will have come into being.

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Nominations may be made by name or, by description, if you do not know a suitable person.

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In Nauvoo

Continued from Page 7

As he sat there brooding, or dreaming of the work he might yet do, there stole into his senses that impalpable consciousness of another presence near, and coming nearer. Alert, silent, he rose, and as he turned he heard the front gate click. In an instant he had extinguished lamp and candle, and, stepping, back into the hallway, he laid his ear to the door.

In the silence he heard steps along the gravel, then on the porch. There was a pause; leaning closer to the door he could hear the rapid, irregular breathing of his visitor. Knocking began at last, a very gentle rapping; silenee, another uncertain rap, then the sound of retreating steps from the gravel, and the click of the gate-latch. With one hand covering the weapon in his coat pocket, he opened the door without a sound and stepped out.

A young girl stood just outside his gate.

"Who are you and what is your business with this house?" he enquired, grimly. The criminal in him was now in the ascendant; he was alert, cool, suspicious and insolent. He saw in anybody who approached his house the menace of discovery, perhaps an intentional and cunning attempt to entrap and destroy him. All that was evil in him came to the surface; the fear that anybody might forcibly frustrate his revenge—if he chose to revenge himself—raised a demon in him that blanched his naturally pallid face and started his lip muscles into that curious recession which, in animals, is the first symptom of the snarl.

"What do you want?" he repeated. "Why do you knock and then slink away?"

"I did not know you were at home," said the girl, faintly.

"Then why do you come knocking?" "Who are you, anyway?" he demanded, harshly, knowing well who she was.

"I am the postmistress at Nauvoo," she faltered—"that is, I was—"

"Really," he said angrily; "your intelligence might teach you to go where you are more welcome."

His brutality seemed to paralyze the girl. She looked at him as though attempting to comprehend his meaning. "Are you not Mr. Helm?" she asked, in a sweet bewildered voice.

"Yes, I am," he replied, shortly.

"I thought you were a gentleman," she continued, in the same stunned voice.

"I'm not," said Helm, bitterly. "I fancy you will agree with me, too. Good-night."

He deliberately turned his back on her and sat down on the wooden steps of the porch; but his finely modelled ears were alert and listening, and when to his amazement he heard her open his gate again and re-enter, he swung around with eyes contracting wickedly.

She met his evil glance quite bravely, wincing when he invited her to leave the yard. But she came nearer, crossing the rank, soaking grass, and stood beside him where he was sitting.

"May I tell you something?" she asked timidly.

"Will you be good enough to pass your way?" he answered, rising.

"Not yet," she replied, and seated herself on the steps. The next moment she was crying, silently, but that only lasted until she could touch her eyes with her handkerchief.

He stood above her on the steps. Perhaps it was astonishment that sealed his lips, perhaps decency. He had noticed that she was slightly lame, although her slender figure appeared almost faultless. He waited for a moment.

Far on the clearing's dusky edge a white-throated sparrow called persistently to a mate that did not answer.

If Helm felt alarm or feared treachery his voice did not betray it. "What is the trouble?" he demanded, less roughly.

She said, without looking at him: "I have deceived you. There was a letter for you today. It came apart and—I found—this—"

She held out a bit of paper. He took it mechanically. His face had suddenly turned grey.

The paper was fibre paper. He stood there breathless, his face a ghastly, bloodless mask; and when he found his voice it was only the ghost of a voice.

"What is all this about?" he asked.

"About fibre paper," she answered, looking up at him.

"Fibre paper!" he repeated, confounded by her candor.

"Yes—government fibre. Do you think I don't know what it is?"

For the first time there was bitterness

in her voice. She turned partly around, supporting her body on one arm. "Fibre paper? Ah, yes—I know what it is," she said again.

He looked her squarely in the eyes and he saw in her face that she knew what he was and what he had been doing in Nauvoo. The blood slowly stained his pallid cheeks.

"Well," he said, coolly, "what are you going to do about it?"

His eyes began to grow narrow and the lines about his mouth deepened. The criminal in him, brought to bay, watched every movement of the young girl before him. Tranquil and optimistic, he quietly seated himself on the wooden steps beside her. Little he cared for her and her discovery. It would take more than a pretty, lame girl to turn him from his destiny; and his destiny was what he chose to make it. He almost smiled at her.

"So," he said, in smooth, even tones, "you think the game is up?"

"Yes; but nothing need harm you," she answered, eagerly.

"Harm me!" he repeated, with an ugly sneer; then a sudden, wholesome curiosity seized him, and he blurted out, "But what do you care?"

Looking up at him, she started to reply, and the words failed her. She bent her head in silence.

"Why?" he demanded again.

"I have often seen you," she faltered;

"I sometimes thought you were unhappy."

"But why do you come to warn me? People hate me in Nauvoo."

"I do not hate you," she replied, faintly.

"Why?"

"I don't know." A star suddenly gleamed low over the forest's level crest. Night had fallen in Nauvoo. After a silence he said, in an altered voice, "Am I to understand that you came to warn a common criminal?"

She did not answer.

"Do you know what I am doing?" he asked.

"Yes."

"What?"

"You are counterfeiting."

"How do you know?" he said, with a touch of menace in his sullen voice.

"Because—because—my father did it."

"Did what?"

"Counterfeited—what you are doing now!" she gasped. "That is how I know about the fibre. I knew it the moment I saw it—government fibre—and I knew what was on it; the flame justified me. And oh, I could not let them take you as they took father—to prison for all those years!"

"Your father!" he blurted out.

"Yes," she cried, revolted; "and his handwriting is on that piece of paper in your hand!"

Through the stillness of the evening the rushing of a distant brook among the hemlocks grew louder, increasing on the night wind like the sound of a distant train on a trestle. Then the wind died out; a night bird whistled in the starlight; a white moth hummed up and down the vines over the porch.

"I know who you are now," the girl continued; "you knew my father in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing."

"Yes."

"And your name is not Helm."

"No."

"Do you not know that the government watches discharged employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing?"

"I know it."

"So you changed your name?"

"Yes."

She leaned nearer, looking earnestly into his shadowy eyes.

"Do you know that an officer of the secret service is coming to Nauvoo?"

"I could take the plate and go. There is time," he answered, sullenly.

"Yes—there is time." A dry sob choked her. He heard the catch in her voice, but he did not move his eyes from the ground. His heart seemed to have grown curiously heavy; a strange inertia weighed his limbs. Fear, anger, bitterness, nay, revenge itself, had died out, leaving not a tranquil mind, but a tired one. The pulse scarcely beat in his body. After a while the apathy of mind and body appeared to rest him. He was so tired of hate.

"Give me the keys," she whispered. "Is it in there? Where is the plate? In that room? Give me the keys."

As in a dream he handed her his keys. Through a lethargy which was almost a stupor he saw her enter his house; he heard her unlock the door of the room where his plates lay. After a moment she

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"No, no; don't," she stammered; "it is nothing."

He found it and handed it to her. It was her crutch; and she turned crimson to the roots of her hair.

"Lean on me," he said, very gently.

The girl bit her trembling lip till the blood came.

"Thank you," she said, crushing back her tears; "my crutch is enough—but you need not have known it. Kindness is comparative; one can be too kind."

He misunderstood her and drew back. "I forgot," he said, quietly, "what privileges are denied to criminals."

"Privilege!" she faltered. After a moment she laid one hand on his arm.

"I shall be very glad of your help," she said; "I am more lame than I wish the world to know. It was only the vanity of a cripple that refused you."

But he thought her very beautiful as she passed with him out into the starlight.

found a match and lighted the candles. Helm sat heavily on the steps, his head on his breast, dimly aware that she was passing and repassing, carrying bottles and armfuls of tools and paper and plates out into the darkness somewhere.

It may have been a few minutes; it may have been an hour before she returned to him on the steps, breathing rapidly, her limp gown clinging to her limbs, her dark hair falling to her shoulders.

"The plates and acids will never be found," she said, breathlessly; "I put everything into the swamp. It is quicksand."

For a long time neither spoke. At length she slowly turned away towards the gate, and he rose and followed, scarcely aware of what he was doing.

At the gate she stooped and pushed a dark object out of sight under the bushes by the fence.

"Let me help you," he said, bending beside her.



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The Countrywoman

The Country School Teacher

A TEACHER said to me recently, "I would far rather teach in a country than a town school if it were not for the trouble of getting a satisfactory boarding place."

Much has been said about the better class of teachers not liking to teach in the country, but not all of it is true. A very large proportion of the girls who become teachers have been born or raised in the country. Some of these girls become the very best teachers. If the towns and cities secure their services it is partly our fault that we do not make it worth their while to stay in the country, for some of them prefer living there than in a city.

The boarding place for the teacher is a real problem in most rural school districts. Nobody seems to want to take the teacher to board, and when she is taken in a grudging spirit she is almost sure to feel it. Of course, most farm women have plenty of work to do without having an extra room to clean and an extra person to feed. But there is almost sure to be one or more homes in every community where the teacher can be taken to board without overburdening the housekeeper. And if the right type of young woman is going to be secured and kept to train the children from the homes in that neighborhood a responsibility rests on the parents of those children to see that she is well and comfortably housed. They will find that she will be more contented, do better work and have a greater influence with the children than if she is lonely, dissatisfied or worried over her place of living.

Where the house is very small it may be necessary for the teacher to share her room with one of the girls of the home, but this should be avoided wherever possible. If it is found to be unavoidable her room-mate should be impressed with the fact that the teacher's possessions, her clothes, books, etc., must not be meddled with. She should be given as much privacy as possible. A teacher who has from 15 to 20 children under her care for five days out of seven, does not view with delight having a child share a room with her.

When it comes to a matter of furnishing her room there is no necessity to have expensive furniture, but it should be comfortable. There should be a study table, bureau, washstand as well as a comfortable bed. If a comfortable chair and a good lamp is provided the teacher will be able to use her room as a sitting-room. There should most certainly be some kind of wardrobe or clothes closet. Most girls prefer to look after their own room, to make the bed, sweep, dust, etc., leaving the more general cleaning such as washing the floor and cleaning walls to the woman of the house.

Some girls prefer to get their own lunch ready if the landlady will leave out the articles of food provided. Again, there are some women who are bothered by any one else working around their kitchen, and they will prefer to prepare the teacher's lunch for her. An arrangement that is satisfactory to both can be worked out with ease.

No one expects the teacher to be maid of all work after school hours and help with all the chores there are to be done around a farm house. She has certain social duties such as visiting, helping with entertainments and studying that she must carry out, and she must use her spare moments for these. But no considerate girl will mind helping out a little with the work sometimes when she sees the woman of the house crowded for time. There are many little favors, the people she lives with can do for her, such as taking her to church, to town or allowing her to use the kitchen for her personal laundry, or using the sewing machine, and the right kind of girl will be glad to return these favors in some helpful way.

Most people depend greatly on the encouragement they get at home for

strength to do their daily work. Teaching is about the most worrisome kind of work one can engage in. The young teacher (and so many of the girls teaching in the country are very young) needs a helpful home influence after school hours. The family she lives with can do a great deal to help her when little troubles crop up as they are bound to do. While she is a member of that household the others in it owe her the same loyalty that they give to other members of the family.

Married Women and Surnames

A discussion has been going on in the columns of Time and Tide, a magazine published in London, which has quite a pronounced feminist policy, over the question of surnames of women. A recent issue carried a letter from a reader, Beatrice Webb, which presents an interesting view on this topic. The writer of the letter is strongly in favor of doing away with titles which distinguish between the married and the unmarried woman. We quote from it:

"I have long thought a revision to our old English custom of using Mistress as the courtesy title of women whether married or unmarried, is highly desirable.

"Our modern use of Miss for the unmarried and Mrs. for the married woman, is no more called for than would be that of having different titles for unmarried or married men. One hardship is that it bears heavily on the divorced woman. Miss Mary Brown marries Mr. Thomas Atkins and becomes Mrs. Atkins. Later she divorces him and having undone the marriage must long to get rid of even the shadow of the bond, yet if she ceases to call herself Mrs. Mary Atkins, what is open to her? She can not style herself Miss Mary Brown because this conveys a falsity as to her experiences; to style herself Mrs. Mary Brown may well lead to some confusion in her own family, and in any case reminds her of the tie now broken. But if Mistress were the invariable title of all adult women, single

and married, she could become Mistress Mary Brown on her divorce, as she was before her marriage, without any false implication being carried with the title. In the case of a man those interested have to find out whether Mr. Thomas Atkins is single or married; why should they not have to ascertain it in the case of Mistress Mary Atkins?"

And while mentioning the matter of distinction between married and single people it is interesting to note that the custom is growing in some parts of the United States for married men to wear a wedding ring. A couple may, if they wish, have a double-ring wedding ceremony; the bride presents the groom with a plain gold ring, and he presents her with a similar one.

A substitute sleeve-board: If you haven't a sleeve-board, you can make an excellent substitute by folding several layers of newspapers into a pad and covering this with a piece of brown paper or paper bag. If the pad when finished is small enough to slip in the cuff of a shirt sleeve or blouse sleeve, ironing becomes a simple matter.—Mrs. M. B.

Keep On Keepin' On

If the day looks kinder gloomy
And your chances kinder slim,
If the situation's puzzlin'
And the prospect's awful grim;
If perplexities keep pressin'
Till hope is nearly gone;
Just bristle up and grit your teeth
And keep on keepin' on.

Frettin' never wins a fight
And fumin' never pays;
There ain't no use in brodin'
In these pessimistic ways;
Smile just kinder cheerfully,
Though hope is nearly gone,
And bristle up and grit your teeth
And keep on keepin' on.

There ain't no use in growlin'
And grumblin' all the time,
When music's ringing everywhere
And everything's a rhyme.
Just keep on smilin' cheerfully
If hope is nearly gone,
And bristle up and grit your teeth
And keep on keepin' on.

—Anonymous.

Discussion of Home Problems

When good neighbors get together there is usually an exchange of experiences in regard to their common problems and work. In this Canadian West of ours, the farms are rather widely scattered, and it is not possible for all of us to enjoy the counsel of others who have to meet conditions and problems, similar to our own. Someone asked us recently why we did not open a question box for our women readers. So here it is. We extend an invitation to our readers to discuss the questions raised in the following letters, and we offer prizes for the best answers. There is no limit to the length of the letters in reply, but be as brief as possible, at the same time give all the information you think is necessary. You may write on as many subjects as you wish. Write in pen and ink, and on only one side of the sheets of paper.

Making Cheese

We have a large quantity of milk and I would like to discover new ways of putting it to good use in our home. Will some reader of The Guide, who has had success in making cheese for home use, tell me how she makes it? I would like to find out how to make cottage cheese as well as the firmer cheeses.—J. O. Sask.

Filling the Fruit Cupboard

The summer season is not so very far away now. The shelves in my fruit cupboard are rapidly becoming empty, and I am already wondering what quantities of the different kinds of fruit I will do down for next winter. The members of my household are very fond of canned fruit, and I know that it is an important feature of diet. It also saves me many hours of planning and worry over what we shall have for dessert. We cannot afford to buy all the fruit that I should can, so I would like to ask other farm women, through the columns of The Guide, what they do to fill up their fruit cupboard during the summer, so that there will be a good supply for the winter.—Mrs. R. O. Man.

Household Financing

I often wonder if the practice of keeping account of expenditures and the budgeting of the income is followed by many farm people. I am glad to see

that The Guide has opened a question box where we may ask just such questions as this, and get answers direct from farm women themselves. I know that the theory of budgeting of family income has been widely advocated by magazines and by lecturers on economic subjects. I would like to know what has been the experience of those who have kept accounts and who do budget household expenditure. I would like to discover if they think it is worth the time and trouble.—Mrs. H. A. Alta.

Short Cuts in Work

The Guide has, during the past two or three years, published many very valuable ideas for the making of articles which may be used in the home as labor-savers or comforts. These have a real practical value, but there is another matter I would like to discuss with farm women, and that is short cuts in work. I would like to know how other farm women in doing their own work make little economies in time and energy. A few people are very clever at this sort of thing but many of us go on in the same old way day in and day out. It may be a matter of saving a few minutes in washing the milk separator and utensils, in saving trips up and down cellar, in keeping bedrooms tidy. These ideas will be labor-savers in a real sense, and I would like to see a discussion of them in the columns of The Guide.—Mary B. Mason, Alta.

For the best answer to each of the above questions The Guide will pay \$3.00, and for the second \$2.00. Our regular rates of payment will be made for any others accepted for publication. Answers to these letters will be received on and before March 22. Address all letters to The Countrywoman, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 19, 1926.
WHEAT—Trend of the market has been downward with continued weakness in British and South American markets, and little evidence of export business here. Offerings from the country have been exceedingly light and there has been no pressure here from that source. Continued pessimistic cables from Liverpool in connection with the closing down of British flour mills on account of lack of orders, have had little effect here, and considering the weakness in other countries, Canadian prices have held up well. There is a steady shipping movement by the all-rail route, indicating some business passing, but the amount is only moderate, and cash demand generally is rather poor. Sales for the opening of navigation are small, and by all the signs British and continental buyers are more interested in Australian, Argentine and Russian shipments at the moment. Shipments from Russia are very small, Argentine fairly large but very poor quality by all accounts, and in fact some of it entirely unsuitable for milling. That leaves this country with the necessary supplies of high quality wheat which will be all wanted later at some price or other, but which is admittedly not in demand at the present time.

OATS—Steady but dull. Fair trade passing in low grades to Eastern Canada. Offerings light and country movement somewhat curtailed on account of the prevailing price of lower grades.

BARLEY—Slow, but good demand for low grades and toughs. Feeding barley is competing successfully in European markets, and is in good demand at present prices, moving out by the all-rail route. High-grade barley does not command the same attention and stocks are heavy from Fort William east.

FLAX—Dull also, trade being confined to odd car lots offering from day to day. There is apparently little interest in the market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Feb. 15 to Feb. 20, inclusive.

Week Ago

Year Ago

| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|----------|
| Wheat— | | | | | | | | |
| May 155½ | 154½ | 153½ | 155½ | 154½ | 155½ | 153½ | 196½ | |
| July 154½ | 152½ | 154 | 153 | 153 | 152½ | 189 | | |
| Oct. 138½ | 136 | 135 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 134½ | 146 | |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | |
| May 47½ | 46½ | 46½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 46½ | 61½ | |
| July 48½ | 47½ | 47½ | 48 | 48½ | 48½ | 47½ | 62 | |
| Oct. 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | 45½ | 58 | |
| Barley— | | | | | | | | |
| May 62½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 97½ | |
| July 63½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 93 | |
| Oct. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81½ | |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | |
| May 211 | 208 | 207 | 209½ | 207½ | 208½ | 206½ | 264 | |
| July 213 | 211 | 209½ | 211½ | 210 | 210½ | 208½ | 264 | |
| Oct. 207½ | 207 | 205 | 207 | 206 | 207 | 204½ | 239½ | |
| Rye— | | | | | | | | |
| May 97½ | 95½ | 94 | 95½ | 95½ | 96½ | 94½ | 160 | |
| July 97 | 95½ | 94 | 96½ | 95½ | 96½ | 94 | 155½ | |
| Oct. 94½ | 92½ | 90 | 92½ | 92½ | 93½ | 91½ | ... | |

CASH WHEAT

Feb. 15 to Feb. 20, inclusive.

| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|----------|
| 1 N. ... | 151 | 153 | 151½ | 153½ | 152½ | 154½ | 152½ | 194½ |
| 2 N. ... | 149½ | 147½ | 146½ | 148½ | 147½ | 148½ | 146½ | 189½ |
| 3 N. ... | 144½ | 142½ | 141½ | 143½ | 142½ | 144 | 142 | 184 |
| 4. ... | 136½ | 135½ | 134½ | 136 | 135½ | 136½ | 134½ | 175½ |
| 5. ... | 127½ | 126½ | 125½ | 127½ | 126½ | 127½ | 125½ | 167 |
| 6. ... | 109½ | 107½ | 106½ | 108½ | 105 | 108½ | 107 | 158 |
| Feed. | 89½ | 87½ | 86½ | 88½ | 87½ | 88½ | 87 | 134 |

LIVERPOOL CASH PRICES

Liverpool market closed February 19 as follows: March 2½d lower at 11s 2½d; May 2½d lower at 11s 1½d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted 4¢ lower at 84.86¢. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: March \$1.63½; May \$1.62½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.62 to \$1.76; No. 1 northern, \$1.62 to \$1.65; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.59 to \$1.73; No. 2 northern, \$1.59 to \$1.63; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.51 to \$1.70; No. 3 northern, \$1.51 to \$1.60. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.63 to \$1.79; No. 1 hard, \$1.63 to \$1.66; Minnesota and South Dakota dark hard, \$1.62 to \$1.65; No. 1 hard, \$1.62 to \$1.64. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.39 to \$1.49; No. 1 durum, \$1.34 to \$1.42; No. 2 amber, \$1.35 to \$1.47; No. 2 durum, \$1.33 to \$1.40; No. 3 amber, \$1.32 to \$1.44; No. 3 durum, \$1.31 to \$1.38. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66½¢ to 70½¢; No. 4 yellow, 62½¢ to 64½¢; No. 3 mixed, 62½¢ to 64½¢; No. 4 mixed, 58½¢ to 59½¢. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½¢ to 37½¢; No. 3 white, 36½¢ to 36½¢. Barley—Choice to fancy, 60¢ to 62¢; medium to good, 57¢ to 59¢; lower grades, 49¢ to 56¢. Rye—No. 2, 85½¢ to 87½¢. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.39 to \$2.41.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports 700 Canadian cattle on sale during the week. Choice quality fat steers sold from 11c to 11½c, choice stores 10c, good quality 9c to 9½c. There were also 98 Canadian bulls offered from 6½c to 8c, according to weight and quality, and 20 cows from 8c to 10c. Scotch baby beef 15c, choice quality medium weights 13c, prime heavies 12c to 12½c. Sales of Irish totalled 304 head. Choice quality 11c to 11½c, inferior grades 8½c to 9½c. The various markets throughout Scotland were a shade higher this week.

Birkenhead sold 670 Canadian fat cattle, steers 18c to 19½c in sink (dressed weight, including offal), cows 13½c to 15½c, bulls 12½c to 14½c. Sales of Irish consisted of 4,200 head and prices on these ranged from 17½c to 20c.

London offered 250 Canadian dressed sides, medium quality 17c, choice 18c to 18½c. Demand was slow.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 110s to 118s (23½c to 25½c); boxes 102s to 114s (22½c to 24½c), market steady, demand moderate. American 98s to 102s (21½c to 22½c), slow, easier tendency. Irish 123s to 140s (26 2½c to 30½c), small supply. Danish

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

February 15 to February 20, inclusive

| Date | 2 CW | 3 CW | OATS Ex Fd | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | 3 CW | 4 CW | Rej. | Fd. | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW | RYE 2 CW |
|----------|------|------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------------|
| Feb. 15 | 44½ | 41½ | 41½ | 39½ | 35½ | 58½ | 54½ | 50½ | 49½ | 206 | 201½ | 186 | 94½ |
| 16 | 44½ | 40½ | 40½ | 38½ | 35½ | 58½ | 53½ | 49½ | 48½ | 203 | 198½ | 183 | 91½ |
| 17 | 44½ | 40½ | 40½ | 38½ | 35½ | 58½ | 53½ | 49½ | 48½ | 202 | 197½ | 182 | 90½ |
| 18 | 45 | 41½ | 41½ | 39½ | 36½ | 58½ | 53½ | 50½ | 49½ | 204½ | 200 | 184 | 92½ |
| 19 | 44½ | 41½ | 41½ | 39½ | 36½ | 58½ | 53½ | 50½ | 49½ | 203 | 198½ | 187 | 91½ |
| 20 | 45½ | 41½ | 41½ | 39½ | 36½ | 58½ | 54½ | 50½ | 49½ | 203½ | 199 | 188 | 90½ |
| Week Ago | 44½ | 40½ | 40½ | 38½ | 35½ | 58½ | 53½ | 49½ | 48½ | 201 | 197 | 181 | 90½ |
| Year Ago | 50 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 48 | 95 | 89 | 83 | 81 | 250 | 254 | 248 | 155½ |

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle 1,500. Market: All killing classes firm at week's advance, stockers and feeders active. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$7.50 to \$8.75; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bologna bulls,

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,

Louheed Building,

Winnipeg

Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

Dressed and Live Poultry Wanted

| Turkeys, over 12 lbs. | Dressed | Live | Turkeys, 8-10 lbs. | Dressed | Live |
|-----------------------|---------|------|--------------------|---------|------|
| | 30-32c | 24c | | 27-28c | 22c |
| | | | | 24c | 18c |
| | | | | 18c | 16c |

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. We pay same price for Live Hens and higher price for Live Ducks because we have a special market. Prompt payments.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO., 45 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

\$5.50 to \$5.75; feeder and stocker steers, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Calves—1,700. Market: Steady, good lights mostly \$11, few choice up to \$11.10. Hogs—7,000. Market: Strong to 25¢ higher. Top price, \$13. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$11.50 to \$12.75; pigs, \$13.50. Sheep—1,500. Market: Steady, best lambs unsold.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Egg receipts for the week ending February 13, 1926, were 1,309 cases. Dealers are quoting country shippers, extras 38c, firsts 33c, seconds 22c. Jobbing fresh extras 42c, firsts 40c, seconds 30c. Storage extras 28c, firsts 25c, seconds 18c. Two cars of storage extras, firsts and seconds are rolling to Toronto and Quebec city on consignment from Winnipeg. Poultry: Receipts are very light with prices unchanged.

SASKATCHEWAN—Eggs: Receipts of country eggs are slowing up with jobbers offering extras 25c, firsts 23c, seconds 18c. North Battleford reports that the heavy snowfall is effecting receipts. Regina reports that jobbers are unable to unload storage stocks locally, despite the fact that offers are being made at 8c below fresh prices. One car of storage as shipped to Winnipeg this week. Poultry: Unchanged. Receipts light.

ALBERTA—Eggs: Calgary reports receipts good, although stormy weather over the week-end is effecting the movement and Edmonton reports the market is firm under light receipts. Dealers quoting country shippers, extras 27c, firsts 24c, seconds 19c. Poultry: Unchanged.

Planning for the Spring Hatch
Continued from Page 18

putting the eggs in each season, so as to see that everything is perfect. This is rather troublesome at the time but it simply means the difference between a good hatch and a poor one, or even worse, that discouraging complete failure. The thing we most desire is a big percentage of rugged, healthy chicks.

I tried penning my breeding stock and not allowing it the range, but found to my dismay that the hatchets were not so good. So I tried keeping my general utility flock penned and letting the rest run. This did not seem to work well, for the egg production dropped. Then I managed it by allowing one flock to run in the range one day, and the one the other, alternately. This worked out alright, the hatchets were first class and the egg production all it should be.

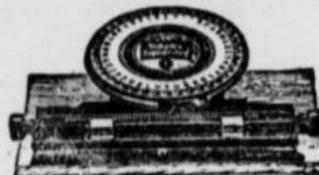
I often wonder that the farm woman does not realize the value of advertising her poultry. For instance, there is always a late hatch of turkeys, or chickens, or ducks, that did not get sold in the fall. By spring, with good winter feeding and warm quarters, or at least dry quarters, your late poultry is ready for the market. Here is where advertising brings you results. There is always a demand for the cockerels in the spring by people who are changing stock or who have neglected to buy their birds in the fall, or whose birds have not wintered well, or come up to expectations.

One spring I disposed of 50 late-hatched cockerels, by running a few lines in The Guide. That same year I sold an incubator that was too large

Puzzle Find the Principal PRIZE LIST

25 Wrist Watches
25 Cameras
25 Clocks

Simplex Typewriter FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS



Has all letters, figures, period and comma. Rubber type, strong and durable, iron body and a perfect feed roller. Can be used for writing letters, addressing envelopes, bill-heads, tags, etc. Each typewriter in a neat case. Send us your name and address and we will send you 40 packages of our lovely embossed Easter Post Cards and Booklets or Flower and Vegetable Seeds to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the Typewriter, all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO.
Dept. 50 Toronto, Ont.

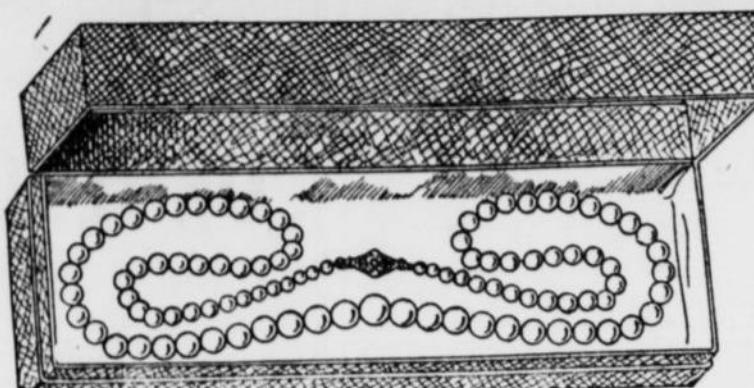
This Fountain Pen GIVEN



For selling only 6 boxes of Perfume at 25c a box. Fitted with a 14 carat gold nib, this fine Pen is the best bargain ever offered. Send your Name & Address to New Idea Gift Co., Waterford, Ont.

Pearl Beads Free to Girls

F
R
E
E



This string of Pearl Beads is 25 inches long, with a lovely clasp, set with brilliants. The pearls are what are called "indestructible." They look equal to any Ten Dollar string, and come to you in a beautiful satin-lined case, just like the picture. We will send you these Pearls free of charge if you will sell three dollars' worth of lovely Embossed Easter Cards and Booklets, or Flower and Vegetable Seeds, at 10 cents a package. Just send us your name and address and tell us you want to sell cards or seeds. When they are sold send us your money and we will send you the pearls and the satin-lined case complete, with all charges prepaid. Send your order today, before others get ahead of you.

DEPT 49

HOMER-WARREN CO.

TORONTO

Professor (explaining the results obtained from the inflection of the voice): "Did I ever tell you the story of the actor who could read a menu so as to make his audience weep?"

Student (strangely moved): "He must have read the prices."—Everybody's Magazine.

A Fake Exposed

Angry Father: "What's all this noise about, you young rascal?"

Little Boy: "Well, nurse said if I kept on crying, a great big mouse with big green eyes would come and sit on the end of my bed, and I've kept on but it hasn't come yet."

Self-Filling Fountain Pen FREE



This is a wonderful chance to win a Self-filling Fountain Pen exactly like the picture. Just send to us for THREE DOLLARS' worth of our Easter and Assorted Cards and Garden Seeds, and sell them among your friends and neighbors, at 10 cents a package, and when they are sold, send in the money to us, and we will at once send you this lovely pen. Get started early. Best Premium Co., Dept. F31, Toronto

What CITIES Are These?



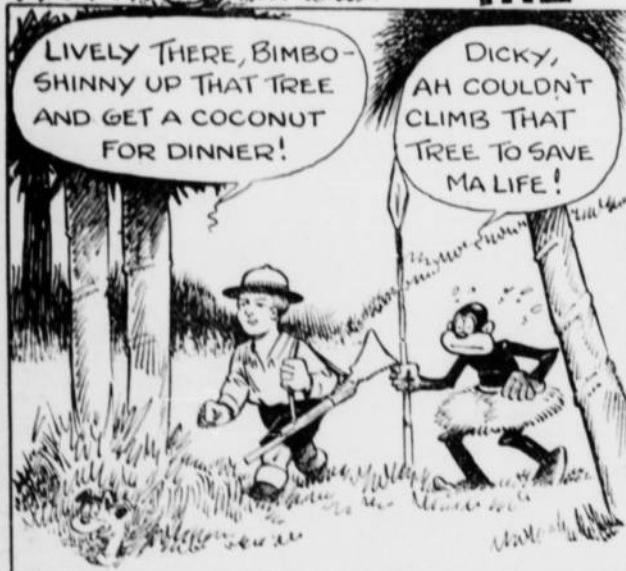
First Prize
RADIO SET
10 Prizes of
a Wrist Watch
10 Prizes of
a Gents Watch
20 Prizes of
a Camera
HUNDREDS OF
OTHER PRIZES

Every person who sends me a correct answer to the above puzzle and also sells 30 packets of my Dainty Breath Perfume at 10 cents a packet will win one of these beautiful prizes. This is very easy to sell, so send in your answer NOW and get the Breath Perfume to sell right away.

Dainty Dora, Box 2 Waterford, Ont.

Read the Classified Ads.

THE ADVENTURES OF DICKY DARE



DICKY and Bimbo have set out for a trip round the island. Now, nobody ever thinks of carrying his lunch with him in Zamboanga, for the trees are loaded with every kind of dainties you ever heard of. Dicky has made up his mind to have cocoanut for dinner, because one of these big, hairy nuts will provide them with both meat and drink.

BUT do you suppose he can get that lazy, little coon to climb up a tree? No, sir! Bimbo made every excuse he could think of. First he said he was too tired. Then he said he was suffering from rheumatism, and 'pendicitis, and lycenitis, gallican and rutabaga. If Dicky could climb half as well as Bimbo he would have climbed up himself without arguing.

THEN without the slightest warning came this blood-curdling screech. The first note sounded like a street car rounding a corner, and the last part was like fourteen thousand cats shampooing each other with sharpened claws. Dicky jumped round to fire. Stumpy raced for the river and hid under water with only his nose sticking out.



CEVERYTHING in the forest stood still as death for fear the great beast with such a rusty, grindy throat would polish them off in one mouthful. The turtle pulled himself into his shell so far that when he next peeked out his head came out of the hole where his feet ought to be. That's why, to this very day, you can't tell which end of his shell is which.

DICKY stood his ground bravely and waited, but no tiger, nor wzeloporus, nor any other man-eating animal came out of the bush. All the little animals came out of their hiding places, and the turtle, as I have told you, stuck his tail out of his collar and his feet out of his vest pockets. Dicky looked round for his black boy, but no Bimbo could be seen.

THEN there was a sliding, slithering rustle in the tree above Dicky's head, and a very scared little "cullud person," with a face as pale as a pile of wood ashes, came shinnying down the tree, as humble as could be, carrying the dinner. That noise cured Bimbo's ailments so thoroughly that Dicky is going to have an alarm clock fitted up with it.

POULTRY

Minorcas

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, prize winners, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. N. Turner, Delisle, Sask. 8-4
 PURE S. C. B. MINORCA COCKERELS, CUP and prize-winning strain, \$3.00 each, \$4.50 pair, vigorous birds. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 7-5
 PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Ed. Quanstrom, Caraduff, Sask.
 PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, big strong birds, \$4.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 6-7

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; choice pullets, \$2.00; good size and color from Government inspected flock. Mrs. George Lawson, Tofield, Alta. 7-4
 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, BRED FROM high egg producers, \$5.00 to \$10 each. J. Yellowles, 459 Cartwright Avenue, Winnipeg. 7-2
 PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. E. Vivian, Wlshart, Sask.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, GOVERNMENT INSPECTED, QUALITY GUARANTEED, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Donald Fish, Oremia, Sask. 7-2

GOOD PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 8-5

FIRST PRIZE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, good birds, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. Oliver Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large, heavy, nice birds, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 6-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$4.00; two, \$7.00; young hens, \$1.50; hatching eggs, \$1.50 setting. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 8-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Hudson Jones, Morningside, Alta. 8-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, single comb, \$2.25. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00, 15. John Weller, Daysland, Alta. 7-4

Poultry Supplies

BABY CHICKS MUST GET THE RIGHT START. Feed Pratt's Baby Chick Food at the beginning and save the cost of feeding culls later on. Guaranteed.

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BROTHERS to my pen Provincial Egg-laying Contest, which laid 355 eggs to January 16, with lowest doage for small eggs; also highest individual pullet; well developed, vigorous, healthy, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Selling Hatching eggs. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 5-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS (dark), well marked. Get of exhibition stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. Mrs. John Sinclair, Congress, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Government selected, heavy winter-laying stock. Sires from Manitoba Contest winner, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Claude Smith, Maxwellton P. O., Willow, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BEST LAYING STRAIN, well developed, vigorous birds. Price \$3.00, or three for \$8.00. Mrs. Radcliffe, Ragot, Man. 7-2

BARRED ROCKS—SAME STRAIN AS MY 1925-1926 contest pen. Settings, \$7.50 and \$5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 8-9

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine healthy birds, nicely barred, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask.

UNIVERSITY STRAIN, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rock cockerels, from the best obtainable, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Shipped on approval. (Miss) M. C. Mackenzie, Lashburn, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM EXHIBITION AND GOOD LAYERS, 20 years' improved breeding, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Joseph G. Parker, Noblenor, Alta. 8-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BEST LAYING STRAIN, Rock culled by University expert three seasons, \$2.50 each. George Duck, Watrous, Sask. 8-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM FIRST-CLASS LAYERS, Thompson and Wallace strains, won 13 prizes in local show, one cockerel, \$4.00; two, \$7.00; three, \$9.00. Clarence Buchanan, Rose-town, Sask. 8-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Letbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to 300 egg hens, April hatch, \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. William Burrows, Lanline, Alta. 4-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—BIG, VIGOROUS, well-marked birds. Agricultural College bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00 each. H. V. Clendening, Harding, Man. 6-3

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, sons of pedigree male, \$5.00, \$3.00. Hatching eggs. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 6-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM PEDIGREE ROOSTER, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00, three for \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Gordon, Richard, Sask. 6-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, from University and Col. White's strain, Government graded, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Davison Poultry Society, Davidson, Sask. 7-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. F. E. Speer, Puniahy, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each, three for \$7.00. James Leitch, Box 95, Yellow Grass, Sask. 7-4

VERY FINE PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Mrs. Oscar Barnes, Tofield, Alta. 7-2

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. E. Enzenauer, Box 277, Lloydminster, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH or three for \$5.50. Robert N. Wilson, Glenella, Man. 6-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from University stock, \$2.00, two for \$5.00. O. M. Torkelson, Tribune, Sask. 6-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BEST LAYING STRAIN, \$2.50 each. C. W. Smith, Wilkie, Sask. 6-4

VIGOROUS BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay, from prize winners, \$3.00; two, \$6.00. H. Loucks, Delisle, Sask. 6-3

POULTRY

PURE-BRED TO-LAY WEIGH AND PAY BARRED Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Ottman, Castor, Alta. 6-3
 WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PURE-BRED, large, vigorous, \$3.00. Nora Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 4-6
 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LAYING strain, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Chas. Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 4-5
 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, University stock, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Evans, Rocanville, Sask. 5-4
 BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, imported prize winning stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Earl Fitch, Everts, Alta. 5-4

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED FLOCK. Sires always used. \$3.00 each. C. Cornock, Greenway, Man. 8-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HEAVY-LAYING strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. William Brown, Mayfield, Man. 8-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LAYING strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. G. Baker, Verigin, Sask. 8-2

MOOSE CREEK POULTRY FARM, CARLYLE, Sask., have White Rock Barred Rock cockerels from their noted stock, \$3.00, \$4.00 each. 8-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LAYING strain, \$2.00 each, hatching eggs, \$2.00 per setting. 15. Jas. J. Muza, Empress, Alta. 8-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HEAVY LAYING strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. W. M. Leckie, Meyronne, Sask. 6-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE, NICELY barred, \$2.00 each. John McNeil, Watrous, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from selected heavy-laying strains, \$3.50 each, two, \$6.00. D. Campbell, Boissevain, Man. 8-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Frank Belcher, Merridale, Man. 8-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Fred Roach, Alamedas, Sask. 4-5

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, WINNERS again. At Saskatoon Poultry Show, 1926, won 12 prizes, including first, second, third and fourth in laying class. Cockerels, \$3.00 to \$10; pullets, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 6-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 each. Merrill Shillington, Box 113, Delisle, Sask. 6-5

R. C. REDS, APRIL HATCH, FROM PRIZE STOCK, weighs 7-10 pounds. Satisfaction guaranteed. One, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$10. Arthur Hoey, Eyebrow, Sask. 8-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, special pen No. 1 birds, \$3.00 each, two \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. E. Swiegard, Eyebrow, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Guild's strain, \$3.00. George Smith, Rouleau, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Good laying strain. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 8-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 each; two, \$4.50. Wm. Rempel, Box 186, Herbert, Sask. 8-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, from prize stock, \$2.50 each. N. Morris, Nokomis, Sask. 7-3

ROSE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH two for \$4.00. Buckwheat, \$1.25 bushel. Cecil Bryant, Carlyle, Sask. 6-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, from splendid winter laying strain, \$3.00. Mr. Ben Newton, Hollanquist, Sask. 6-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Guild's bred-to-lay, \$3.00. D. Young, Sneece, Sask. 6-5

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH; three for \$5.00. Th. Ingmarson, Merid, Sask. 6-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, bred-to-lay, \$3.00 each, two, \$5.00. Anna Flanders, Bowmans River, Man. 7-2

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, winter-laying strain, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Collins Ferguson, Durban, Man. 7-3

PEDIGREE SINGLE COMB REDS. H. C. Reed, Webb, Sask. 6-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 each, two, \$5.00. Mrs. Ben Putnam, Watson, Sask.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, HEAVY stock, \$6.00 to clear. Mrs. Alf. Taylor, Ogema, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, gobblers, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Can supply three unrelated pairs. Mrs. H. Bjarnason, Elfros, Sask.

PURE TOLOUOUSE GESE, 16-18 POUNDS, \$1.00, from Saskatoon prize stock. Henry Smith, Viscount, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM IMPORTED TOMS, TOMS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.50. S. Maddock, Wapella, Sask.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.50. A. O. Olson, Churchbridge, Sask. 8-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, LARGE, \$5.00 each. W. A. Irwin, Antler, Sask.

TOLOUOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00, SHIPPED C.O.D. ON APPROVAL. Annie Cooper, Tregarva, Sask. 7-3

PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00 EACH. Mrs. A. S. O'Brien, Aneroid, Sask. 7-3

PURE BRONZE TOMS, 21 POUNDS, \$6.00. Craig, Dilke, Sask.

POULTRY

SELLING—ROSE OR SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, extra large, \$2.00. Ward LaBar, Craik, Sask.

DANDY ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, UNIFORMITY STRAIN, \$2.75, two for \$5.00. W. Florence, Valor, Sask.

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$1.50. Arthur Hunt, Wapella, Sask.

ROSE COMB R. I. R. COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH, or three for \$5.00. R. Chub, Avonhurst, Sask. 7-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$4.00 each. Mrs. Samuel White, Warwick, Alta. 7-2

ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO, \$5.00. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask. 6-3

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, HEALTHY, large-boned toms, 20-24 pounds, \$5.00, \$7.00; pullets, 12-14 pounds, \$4.00, \$5.00. Mrs. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask.

PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLERS, 22-24 pounds, \$8.00; pure-bred Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50. Irwin Bond, Ponoka, Alta. 8-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 22-24 pounds, \$8.00, \$9.00; pullets, 13-18 pounds, \$5.00, \$6.00. Bird Bros. strain. Wm. McFee, Carman, Man. 7-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. John Weller, Daysland, Alta. 7-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, BREED FROM 40-pound tom, toms, \$10. Mrs. Chas. Philips, Forgan, Sask. 4-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, SPLENDID, vigorous birds, \$5.00 each. Wm. Turner, Lockwood, Sask. 5-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-24 pounds, \$8.00, \$7.00; pullets, 12-14 pounds, \$4.00, \$5.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 6-5

BRONZE TOMS FROM GOLDBASK WINNERS, 18-20 pounds, \$8.00, \$7.00. Mrs. Vigor, Treherne, Man. 6-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM PRIZE-WINNING STOCK, toms, \$5.00 and \$7.00; hens, \$8.00. Oliver Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Walter Dale, Sterling, Man. 7-5

MAMMOTH TOLOUOUSE GEESE, \$4.00; GAMMERS, \$5.00; pure-bred stock. John Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 7-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, University prize-winning stock, ducks, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Hugh Wilson, Guernsey, Sask. 8-2

EMBIDEN GANDERS, PURE BEAUTIES, 21-23 pounds, \$5.00; geese, 19 to 20 pounds, \$6.00. R. W. Dowse, RR. Box 312, Winnipeg. 8-3

SELLING—PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 25 pounds, price \$10. Mrs. C. Herd, Mildred, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Ben Putnam, Watson, Sask.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, HEAVY stock, \$6.00 to clear. Mrs. Alf. Taylor, Ogema, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, gobblers, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Can supply three unrelated pairs. Mrs. H. Bjarnason, Elfros, Sask.

PURE TOLOUOUSE GESE, 16-18 POUNDS, \$1.00, from Saskatoon prize stock. Henry Smith, Viscount, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM IMPORTED TOMS, TOMS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.50. S. Maddock, Wapella, Sask.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.50. A. O. Olson, Churchbridge, Sask. 8-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, LARGE, \$5.00 each. W

SEEDS

CROWN FLAX—A HIGH YIELDING VARIETY. selected by the University. No 1 seed, grade clean, bright, improved stock seed, grown from registered seed. \$3.50 per bushel. In two bushel sacks at 100 per bushel extra. Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers Co-operative Association Limited, Regina, Sask. 5-4

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD GENERATION. in sealed bags by Canadian Seed Growers' Association, off new land, price \$2.00 per bushel. Registered banner oats, second generation, in sealed bags, \$1.00 bushel. Both lots include bags. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 7-3

MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION, our own strain, recognized as being high-yielding and also early maturing. Quality field seeds in every line. Give us a trial and we will convince you. Kjellander Seed Co., Wilcox, Sask.

BANNER OATS, SECOND GENERATION. Number one seed in oats, barley, flax and wheat. Get our price on a bushel or ear load. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask.

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED. Manitoba grown, 10 and 20-pound sacks, 55¢ per pound; \$50 per 100 pounds. Arthur B. Forster, Peterfield, Man. 7-6

CHOICE MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION. registered, heavily cleaned. Price \$2.50 per bushel. Sacked, sealed. f.o.b. Laurin, Sask. Thus C. Bennett. 5-6

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT AND HANNAH'S barley, both second generation also registered. Prussian Blue Peas. W. Durnbrough, Laurin, Sask. 8-1

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD GENERATION, government inspected. \$2.00 bushel. W. J. Reynolds, Heath, Alta. 6-5

Various

SELECT YOUR SEED NOW—MCKENZIE SEED. Is always reliable. Write for 88-page catalog with complete descriptions of everything in seed for garden, field or lawn. Mailed free anywhere. A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd., Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary—Western Canada's Greatest Seed House.

FOR SALE—NEVER CARS OF BANNER seed oats, government test 92%, yielded over 100 bushels per acre. Also a few ears of Red Bobo wheat, yielded 50 bushels per acre. Both free from wild oats and noxious weed seeds. Oats, 10c. per bushel; wheat, \$1.00 per bushel. f.o.b. Innisfail, John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 7-5

BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—SAVE THE store profit. Get new crop fresh, tested seeds. Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices. Investigate Free seed list. McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg. 5-14

WE HAVE AS USUAL, MARQUIS WHEAT, banner oats for seed, pure and heavy yielders, germination 99%, 96%. Price \$1.00 bushel. Why pay more? Gordon Linton, Haymore, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—CHOICE RECLEANED BUCKWHEAT. \$2.75 per 100 pounds. J. Curdt, Sperling, Man. 8-2

SPELT, PURE SEED OFF BREAKING, GERMINATION 94%. \$1.20 bushel, bags free. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 7-5

Barley

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS 500 BUSHELS TWO- rowed barley for sale, weighing 54 pounds bushel, guaranteed clean as any barley put on the market. 15¢ bushel. John Kennedy, United Grain Growers, Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg. 6-3

SELLING—O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, germination 95%, fifth generation, from elite seed, not registered, no noxious weeds, fanned, sacked. \$1.00 bushel. f.o.b. Hanley or Broderick. Ed. Sullivan, Seabrook, Sask. 5-4

ONE CAR O.A.C. 21, GROWN FROM SECOND generation seed on new land, government tested, 8¢ bushel. Sample free. Jack Green, Swan River, Man. 7-3

SELLING—60-DAY BEARDLESS BARLEY, beans with oats every time, government tested, \$1.00 bushel, ten bushels of over 90% bushel; sacks, 20c. Wm. Olive, Elliston, Sask. 8-4

MANCHURIAN BARLEY, NO. 1, CERTIFICATE, germination 98%, beautiful seed, 75 cents per bushel, bags extra. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 8-7

SELLING—PURE O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, SECOND generation, from elite seed, fanned, sacked. 90¢ bushel. f.o.b. Castor, Geo. Ries. 8-2

THORPE BARLEY, FROM REGISTERED seed, \$1.00 bushel, sacked. A. Lewis, Vanscoy, Sask. 7-3

Corn

SEED CORN, KILN DRIED, 18 KINDS. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, N.D. 3-15

Flax

PURE CROWN FLAX SEED, GROWN ON breaking, free from noxious weeds, variety highly recommended, and seed direct from Agricultural College, high germination, big yielder, \$1.00 bushel, sacks included. F. A. Cleophas, Blenfont, Sask. 8-5

GIANT ARGENTINE FLAX SEED—BOLES and seed half to three-quarters as large again as Common or Premium class, \$3.50 bushel. Sample 10c. Montgomery Bros., Debolt, Man. 8-2

QUANTITY SEED FLAX, FOURTH PRIZE AT Saskatoon, 1926, heavily cleaned, \$3.00 per bushel. Sample on request. A. W. Luckey, Creelman, Sask. 8-2

PURE PREMOS FLAX, CLEANED, FREE from mustard, \$3.00 per bushel, sacks extra. B. Bradford, Lawson, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—FLAX SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED, \$2.60 bushel. Lloyd Whitelock, Imperial, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—CROWN FLAX, \$2.75 PER BUSHEL, bagged, f.o.b. Tewster, Wm. Hanson, Tewster, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—FLAX SEED, \$2.00 PER BUSHEL, free sample. Char Atkinson, Pasewig, Sask. 6-3

Grass Seed

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, thoroughly scarified and cleaned, government grade 1, in cotton bags, 8¢; Brome grass, 9¢; Rye grass, 7¢; pound, f.o.b. C.P.R. or C.N.R. Wawanesa Seed Grain Association, Wawanesa, Man. 6-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, scarified, recleaned, free of noxious weeds, this clover graded No. 1 government test, 9¢, sacked. Prices quoted over 500 pounds. W. Pentland, Holland, Man. 7-3

SELLING—7,000 POUNDS NO. 1 GOVERNMENT graded white blossom sweet clover, scarified; 6,000 pounds Timothy, 1,000 pounds Brome. Ten cents pound, cleaned, sacked. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 6-3

SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, HULLED, RE- cleaned and scarified, 98% government germination, absolutely free from sow thistle, yielded 16 bushels acre. E. M. Rollins, Box 1, Wetburn, Sask. 6-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested No. 1 98%, scarified, recleaned, free from noxious weed seeds. 8¢ pound, sacked. Shipped from Roseisle or Miami. Arthur Loynes, Roseisle, Man. 8-2

GUERNSEY SEED CENTRE, GUERNSEY, Sask. White blossom sweet clover, No. 1, the; No. 2, 9¢; Western Rye, 8¢; Arctic sweet clover, 1¢; f.o.b. Guernsey; sacks free. All seed re-cleaned, government tested. 8-5

SEEDS

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, grown and carefully selected for seven years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned and scarified, 10¢. pound, bags included. f.o.b. Sintaluta, Sask. W. G. Hill and Sons, Sintaluta, Sask. 8-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 10 CENTS per pound. Arctic White Blossom sweet clover, 11 cents per pound, hulled, scarified and re-cleaned; cotton bags included. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man. 8-4

DON'T BE SHORT OF FEED—GROW SWEET clover, White Blossom, government tested, eight cents pound, sacks free. N. A. Douglas, Dand, Man. 8-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED MY SPECIALTY, government grade No. 1, free from noxious weeds, heavy seed, well cleaned, seven cents pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 8-5

TIMOTHY, GENUINE OTTAWA "BOON" strain, Dominion seed certificate 65-59. 15 cents per pound, sacked. Major H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alta. 8-7

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, 8¢. Large free, government tested, scarified and well cleaned. A very superior seed. Lyman Farms, Hamilton, manager, Arnsd, Man. 8-5

CERTIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, grade No. 1, germination 97, cleaned, scarified, eight dollars per 100, in cotton bags. Oliver Bros., Routhwaite, Man. 8-9

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, select varieties, germination and purity test to comply with government regulations. Information furnished. C. A. Morrison, Deloraine, Man. 5-4

SELLING—WHITE AND YELLOW SWEET clover seed, cleaned, scarified and government tested, 10¢ cents pound, sacks included. Jas. S. Johnston, Box 93, Clearwater, Man. 5-5

WHITE BLOSSOM UNSCARIFIED SWEET clover seed, cleaned, 90¢ per cent will grow, six cents pound, bags free. D. Roberts, Osborne, Man. 3-6

CLEAN, SCARIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, 8¢ per pound, new cotton bags free with orders over 100 pounds. J. P. Jensen, Bengough, Sask. 5-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned and scarified, government tested, \$8.50 per 100, bags included. E. Berry, Elm Creek, Man. 7-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, THOR-oughly scarified, cleaned and graded, 8¢; over 400 pounds, 7¢, bags free. J. G. Stevenson, Whitehead, Sask. 7-5

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, sacked, government grade No. 1, beautiful sample, \$10 per 100 pounds. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 7-4

ALTASWEDE RED CLOVER, SPECIALLY raised, high germination very hardy, price \$1.00. Cloverleaf Seed and Stock Farm, Edmonton, Alta. 8-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, scarified, cleaned, 9¢ pound, 140-pound lots. Bags furnished. Tom Foulston, Box 57, Eyebrow, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET clover, re-cleaned, hulled and scarified. Government germination test 88%. 12 cents per pound, bags included. Godfrey Jackson, Gladstone, Man. 8-4

6,000 POUNDS WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, hulled, scarified, cleaned and sacked, eight cents per pound. Robt. W. McCulloch, Killarney, Man. 8-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFED, sacked, government certificate number one, 84% germination, \$6.00, bagged. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 8-7

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI-bed re-cleaned, sacked also Brownie, free of noxious weeds, eight cents pound. J. Cline, Baldur, Man. 8-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SEED, hulled, scarified, cleaned, sacked, No. 1, nine cents per pound. No. 2, eight cents. A. Currie, Delisle, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, GOVERN-ment test 1, germination 99%. 8¢ pound, 500 pounds, write for price, bags free. Fred Forberg and Sons, Dauphin, Man. 8-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN-ment inspected, germination 92%. \$4.00 hundred, bags included. Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask. 8-3

RYE GRASS, NO. 1, GOVERNMENT IN-spected, germination 97%, \$4.00 hundred, bags included. Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask. 8-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned, hulled, sacked, eight cents pound. J. Lester Markham, Waldron, Sask. 8-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, good stuff, seven cents per pound. Sample free. D. McCullum, Midway, Man. 8-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, RE-cleaned, scarified, sacked, nine cents pound. Mrs. D. H. Hooper, Carlyle, Sask. 8-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI-bed, eight cents pound, sacks extra. Robt. Blair, Rocanville, Sask. 8-3

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, GOVERN-ment tested, scarified, re-cleaned, sacked, selling at 10¢ pound. J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 8-3

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, \$10.00 POUNDS, scarified. Also nursery stock. Green Hill Nurseries, Dateboro, Sask. 8-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, price, sample on request. Geo. Guggenheim, Verna, Sask. 7-4

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED, grade one, \$7.00 per 100. Neuman Keuyten, R.R. 2, Elm Creek, Man. 7-5

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, RAISED FROM registered seed, 20 cents pound, sacks extra. Percy Powell, Latham, Alta. 7-3

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Shorthorns

SELL OR EXCHANGE—SHORTHORN, LOVELY Prince 5th, 160170, four years, roan, accredited. Exchange must be accredited. Biden and Thompson, Wolseley, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls and females. Very low prices. Herd too large. G. W. Francis, Herbert, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorns, cows, bulls, heifers, calves. Simon Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL, Baron Jealousy, No. 173861, one year old. Ayton Thomson, Davidson, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 16 months old. Sire, Oakland Opportunity. A nice one. T. F. Caldwell, Holdfast, Sask. 7-2

WANTED—GOOD SHORTHORN BULL. FRANK Vrabels, Birmingham, Sask.

SWINE

WE ARE NOW OFFERING Sixteen Selected Berkshire Gilts

All bred and guaranteed safe in pig for April and May farrow to our imported boar, Prince of the Bacons; their dams are all imported sows and their litters will carry the best Berkshire blood in Canada. They are the kind that bring the premium at six to seven months old. Registered and crated for \$40 each, f.o.b. Drumheller. Weight 200 pounds and over.

VALLEY VIEW FARM BOX 106 DRUMHELLER, ALTA.

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE BOAR, 22 MONTHS, \$40. Papers free. G. B. Howlett, Mossbank, Sask. 8-2

Tamworths

SELLING—TAMWORTH GILTS, SAFE IN PIG, \$35 each, f.o.b. station. Papers free. Jos. H. Weber, Hairy Hill, Alta. 6-4

Yorkshires

WANTED—REGISTERED BOAR, EIGHT OR ten months. State price, with papers. H. S. Fraser, Starbuck, Man. 7-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS, FIVE months. Manitoba Agricultural College strain, \$15. Wm. Anderson, Lenore, Man. 8-2

FOR SALE—IMPORTED YORKSHIRE BOAR, three years. Can use no longer. Best offer accepted. Wm. Olive, Ellisboro, Sask. 8-2



Farmers are Buying

Seed Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grass Seed, Clovers, Flax and Spring Rye—NOW

Preparations for spring have started. Buyers must make their purchases in the next few weeks. Some people always put off ordering until the last minute. Others have had their orders returned because the advertiser was sold out. This is why you will find the next few weeks the best season of the year for getting profitable results from "Little Guide Ads." If you have a surplus of seed grain or want to turn seeding, grain cleaning, pickling machinery and work horses into cash, here's the biggest and most profitable market you will find anywhere.

What We Can Do For Others—We Can Do For You

BUCKWHEAT—"Entirely sold out of seed barley and buckwheat. Am busy returning money to those I cannot supply."—Colin H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

OATS—"Had enough orders from the first insertion to sell 10 times the quantity on hand."—Geo. Jefferson, Mayfield, Man.

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"Little Guide Ads." Sell any Kind of Seed Just as Easily and Quickly

Many readers are wanting just what you have to offer. If you have Hullless Oats, Millet, Meadow Fescue, Brome Grass, Alfalfa or Spelt, you can sell it successfully at a cost of a few cents a word through an ad. in The Guide. Tell it with a Guide Ad. and sell it at a profit. Send us your ad. today.

SEE TOP OF THIS PAGE FOR RATES AND OTHER INFORMATION

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

N.B.—J. W. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask., asks us to state that he is sold out of Shropshire, and Jas. Breakey, Pearson, Man., has rented a farm (he had 40 applications from the first ad.)

LIVESTOCK

YORKSHIRES, FARROWED JANUARY 25th, best of breeding, \$10 at eight weeks, with papers; boar, two years, \$35. E. H. Davies, Excel, Alta.

SHEEP

KARAKUL LAMB

THE NEW PROFITABLE FUR INDUSTRY



Persian Lamb Fur Sheep
GUARANTEED GRADE EWES IN LAMB,
\$25 EACH.

CALGARY RANCHERS LIMITED
CALGARY O. H. Patrick, M.D. ALBERTA

SELLING—12 BRED, CHOICE, REGISTERED Suffolk ewes, \$35 each. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 8-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

PURE-BRED REGISTERED SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES FOR SALE at famous MacIntyre's Ranch, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. Arrange for pair now and ranch here first season. Foxes now paired and mated will have pups in April. Will guarantee 100 per cent increase in pups. Can take car, big work horses, oats and cash.

WORKING STRAIN COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS guaranteed intelligent, heelers, testimonials, males, \$8.00; females, \$5.00. Wm. Vivian, Birnie, Man. 7-2

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUNDS, RUSSIAN AND greyhounds. Parents are lone killers and are extra fast. Box 43, Benson, Sask. 7-5

SCOTCH SHEEP DOG PUPS, SIRE IMPORTED. Males, \$8.00; females, \$3.00. I. Palmquist, Belle Plaine, Sask. 5-6

CANARIES, PARROTS, GOLD FISH, DOGS, kittens, chinchilla rabbit, guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 40-13

SELLING—BLACK COCKEREL SPANIEL PUPS females, \$10. T. H. May, Lenev, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS. ROY Calvin, Froude, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—CANARIES, SINGERS. \$5.00; females, \$2.00. Mrs. Ralph Bond, Ponoka, Alta. 8-3

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

MAKE MONEY RAISING ALL STAR PEDIGREE CHINCHILLAS. A small deposit starts you. Easy to keep, small investment, pleasant work. Write today for full information. All Star Ranch, 863 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 8-5

CHINCHILLA RABBITS. ORDERS TAKEN now for May delivery. Prices reasonable. Harry Peterson, Sperling, Man.

FOR SALE—CHINCHILLA RABBITS, PAIRS, \$20, with doe bred to unrelated buck, \$25.; trios, \$35. Geo. S. Brown, Theodore, Sask. 8-6